


¶ A Summarie of the  
*Antiquities, and wonders*  
**of the Worlde, abstracted**  
out of the sixtene first bookes of  
the excellent Historiographer  
Plinie, vvherein may be seene the  
wonderfull workes of God  
in his creatures, transla-  
ted oute of French  
into English  
by. I. A.

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## The Translator to the Reader.

 O: as much (gentle Reader) as the works of God are maruelous, not onely in vs his creatures, whom he hath fashioned and formed like to his similitude, but also in others, as beastes, foules, fishes, trees, plantes, & such like, whose miraculous works, although vnto vs some things seeme vncredibie: yet if we did consider the omnipotencie of God, vnto whom nothing is vnpossible, doubtlesse we should not runne into so many daungers of sinne as we daily do. And therfore I thought good somewhat to profite my countrey, with that small talent that God hath lent me, in translating out of French, into our Englishe tongue, parte of the Secretes of that notable Historiographer Plinie, abstracted out of the sixtene  
A. y. first

### The Preface.

first booke of his natural hystory wherein is contained wonderfull & straunge things(vnto vs) of the diuersitie of countreys, the commodities thereof, with the most monstrous, and vggly shape of men inhabiting the said countreys, which though it seme vnto vs as fables & lyes, yet(as I sayd before) nothing is impossible vnto god. For as his hande hath made all things,yea and straunge things,which vnto vs is wel known: so can he also make foraine thinges, which vnto vs are vnknowen. But least it shoulde seme to the Reader, that I shoulde affirme that whiche I doe not knowe, therefore I referre it vnto the learned reader,to this end,that he may iudge the truth. And whereas Plinie commendeth the notable wit, pollicie, strength, and memorie of dyuers Romaines: so might I in like case, of many of our owne countrey, whose notable pollicie, tried strength,sharpenesse of witte,and perfect memorie, vnto vs is well knownen,to be equal with those Romaines,

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Romaines, of whom Plinie doth recite. But I omitte that for prolixitie, following mine authour.(neither adding nor diminishing) As touching the rest contained in this booke, whereof we haue heard, & somewhat seene by experience,

I doubt not,but the Readers will heresse the same. And therefore I refer al things vnto the gentle Reader, whome I desire to iudge indifferently.



*Farewell.*

To my Lorde the right  
reuerende Cardinall of

Meuldo, Bishop of Orleauns, and  
Mayster of the Kings Oratorie,  
Blyss of Changy his most humble  
Seruaunt wysheth  
health.



Considering with  
my selfe the in-  
comparable be-  
nefite of good  
spirits (most so-  
uerain prelate)  
thorowe whose  
most worthy diligēce & meanes  
a moste abountaunt and plen-  
tifull fruite, is sowne thorowe  
the bniuersal worlde, not one-  
ly by the meanes of the Greeke  
and latine Rethoricke, but also  
by y<sup>e</sup> celebrazation of our french  
tongue, the which dayly more  
and

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and more most abountantlye  
flourisheth. I could not by any  
meanes restrayne the heate of  
of my good wil, but that in this  
present worke, being (a traduc-  
tion of Plinie) thy most Illustri-  
ous name shoulde be spoken of,  
to the ende that with more di-  
ligence it might be brought to  
light, and presented befoze the  
eyes of those cleare beholders,  
that in good erudition & lear-  
ning, haue most sound and per-  
fecte knowledgē: among the  
which foreseeing, that thy na-  
ture is inclined to support and  
maintain those that are the lo-  
uers of Muses, I haue therfore  
boldened my selfe to dedicate  
or direct vnto thee this newe  
traduction, it is a little labour  
of my father, which after his  
deceasse, among other of hy<sup>s</sup>  
workes

The Epistle.

wozkes is fallē into my hands.  
It is a summe of the secretes of  
Plinie, abstracted out of the six-  
tene first bookes of his naturall  
histoꝛie, so that the matter is so  
requisite and necessary to man,  
that I thinke the publishing  
thereof to be very delectable to  
the Readers. And bicause I  
would not defraud the authoꝛ  
of this same so profitable a tra-  
duction, I am constrayned to  
cause it to be opened, & vnder  
the title of a most mightie and  
soueraigne prelat to put it foꝛ-  
warde. For I thought it not  
good to preferre any one to thy  
magnificence, which hath such  
an ardente zeale, towarde  
those that battayle oꝛ warre  
vnder the standarde of Pallas.  
Receyue therefore (my good  
Loꝛde,) this my fathers worke,  
and

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and accepting it in good parte,  
excuse thys mine enterpryse, es-  
teeming that of a good will  
and due obedience, this  
presente worke most  
worthy vnto thy  
noble priest-  
hod is de-  
rected.

¶



The Secretes of the six-  
tene first bookes of  
Plinie natural Historian.



Plinie the naturall  
Histoziographer, was  
boꝛne vnder the Empe-  
roꝝ Tyberian, and dyed  
vnder Titus, the Em-  
perour, that destroyed Ierusalem, af-  
ter the death and passion of oure Lorde  
Jesus Christ, in which tyme he did at-  
tribute his woꝝkes. In the first booke  
(which is bytise,) he maketh his pꝛe-  
bles. In the seconde, he treateth of the  
woꝝlde, and of other matters. He des-  
cribeth that the woꝝlde is alone and  
rounde, naturally vnmoueable, al-  
thoughe that there are certayne places  
moueable, and that maye moue, by the  
concauites of the earth, being full of  
wynde. There are foure Elementes,  
the earth, the water, and the fyꝛe aboue  
the ayꝛe, nere to the first firmament.  
Which

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Which is fyre naturall, and therefore there needeth no woode to continue the same. Under the earth are the planets, which are called strayers, and yet they moue lesse than the others, but it is of the mutation of their influences, and of the firmament: among the which is the Sunne rectoꝝ and guider of the other planets, principall gouernour of nature. The other stars are not attributed (as some doe thinke, as the greatest and clearest to the rich: and the least to the poore, and the obscure and darke starres, to those that of nature are infected. For we haue no suche societie with the stars, that they shoulde die with vs, and therefore they are equally deuyded, seruing to ech one. The mone hath hir planet comming before hir, as the Sunne hath the day starre, the doth encrease and diminish, and sometimes is at the full, and sometymes she hath hornes, even as the Sunne doth giue and take alwaye hir clearenesse. The earth is betwene them both, the Mone

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is in the first heauen, the Sunne in the fourth, and when the one is highe, the other is lowe, and the other stars are moze higher in the skie, and therefore they seme lesse than the Mone. The obscuritie and darknesse of the Mone, commeth by the humours of the earth that is drawne oꝝ sucked vp, from the earth. By y geometrie of this world, y Stade which is forty roddes, doth containe. 125. paces, the which are. 525. fote. Sometimes there hath bene seene in the appearance, thre Sunnes, and thre Mones. In the ayre it rayneth sometimes naturally, stones, sucked by by the vapours of y earth, sometymes frogs, and sometime bloud in diuers figures. The Heliotropium in his floure doth turne euery day and follow the sunne. The Ant doth neuer begin to hound by but in the full Mone. The nature of the windes are dyuers, according to the diuersitie of Countreyes, and they procede of the earth, and of the vapors of the same, which causeth sometimes in many

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many places earthquakes. The thunders and lightnings doe neuer fall in the winter, for the coldnesse of the aire doth kepe them in and choakes them, & therefore they fall in the Sommer, and many times they marre the wine, without touching the vessel. There was a womā at Rome whose child was slaine within hir wombe, by thunder & lightning, and the womā had no hurt at all. These things there are that neuer feele any harme by thunders & lightnings: the Laxel tree on the earth, the Eagle in the Sky, and the Seacalfe in the sea, for they neuer fall vpon their skinnies, therefore best assured are they that are so clad. Naturally there are signes and tokens in the earth, the sea, & the aire, and therefore it hath rayned sometimes bloude, stones, woll, yea great stones accumulated in the aire by the coldnesse thereof. The Raynebowe is not sene in a close & rainy day: but y sunne beames entring into the concavities of y earth, do reffere the Sunne, and make varietie

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riete of colours, by the mixture of the cloudes in the ayre, and is sene most commonly in y Sommer. Also there are neuer lightly sene aboue two Rainbowes. The earth is y mother of al liuing creatures. In the ayre is sene many tymes darkenesse and clowdes, the hayles are derpyed of the waters, but the earth is lowely, seruing to all creatures, she bringeth forth corne, wine, frutes, & all kind of things pertaining to man. She bringeth forth yron, lead, golde, silver, precious stones, & herbes, seruing vnto mans helth, yea if y a serpent chaunce to bite any person, the earth will not receiue that serpent when it is dead. The earth is compassed rounde about with waters, the which is more known by experience, than by arguments, & some part thereof is not inhabited towards the North, because of the great colde. An other part is not inhabited because of the extreme heate, towards y south. The middle of the earth is the Centry, to the whiche most wayghtiest things doe take holde. In some places there is  
no



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no shadow of y sunne, specially in Alex  
andria y great, where as there is a depe  
well without shadowe. Anaxemenes  
Milesius was the first founder of Dials.  
There are many signes of mouings, &  
mutation of tymes, without great ap  
pearance, as in the sea when that witho  
ut winde, the waues do rype and rage.  
And in the skye, when y there is a long  
strype or line: and when that the well  
waters are troubled. Two mountay  
nes haue bene sene naturally hyt and  
touch one another, as if they had fought  
ten, y waters meting together to strue  
and marnellously to encrease, & brasse  
to dye. In Asia twelue cities were sub  
uered by y earthquakes, without per  
cepyng thereof at Rome. Neare vnto  
Rome there are two hundred accers of  
ground, the which doth shake when there  
are hoyses running thereon. In the Ile  
of Paphos there is a place where there  
did neuer fall rayne. And in the same  
Ile Nea in the City of Troados, the sa  
crifices do neuer putrifie nor rot. Here

to

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Here to Harpasa a town in Asia, there  
is a great Mountaine, y one may shake  
with their finger, but if you put your  
whole strength to it, it remayneth vni  
moueable. There are two Mountaines  
neare to the floud of Nyle, the nature  
of them are dyuers, for the one retay  
neth yron, the other casteth it off, in  
such sorte, that if any of their shooes be  
clouted with nayles, that goe vpon the  
sayd hill, they can neyther go nor stand,  
but are cast off: and on the other hyll,  
their shooes will sticke fast. In the City  
of Charagena, there is a certaine ground  
that healeth all kinde of sores, and dis  
eases, the Sea doth pourge in the full  
Mone: & the fluctuations of the seas,  
commeth by the Sunne and Mone, the  
which causeth it. In the hye Sea there  
neuer falleth snow, the sea is most hot  
test in winter, and salttest in Sommer.  
Of fresh waters there are diuers sorts.  
In Dodone is the fountaine called Iu  
piter's spring, whiche doth kindle fire  
brandes, it diminisheth at Mone, and

W. J.

encrea

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encreaseth at midnight, and then after-  
wards decreaseth, & faileth at myd day.  
There are many hote waters bycause  
of the smoke & closenesse of the hylles  
from whence these hote waters spring.  
There are springs that wil make black  
shepe become white, and other waters  
that maketh white shepe become black  
by continuance of drinke, and others  
that the ewes that drinke in them their  
milke will become blacke. At Lincestis  
there is a fountayne of water, that will  
make them that drinke therof dronken.  
Also in Paphlagonia, and in the fiede  
Calenus, in the Ile of Andro, there is a  
fountaine of spring, that rendzeth  
wine every yeare in the Monas of Ja-  
nuary. In a fiede called Carrimensis, in  
Spaine, there is a Ryuer that wil make  
the fishes that are therein to seme of  
the colour of golde, and if they are put  
into any other water, they will seme  
as other fishes. Among the maruelles  
of fire, the Mountayne called Ethna, in  
Sicilia burneth continually, the flames  
whereof

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whereof are sene aboue the hill toppe.  
An othet hill that is called Chimera,  
burneth in like maner, the fire of which  
hill is soner quenched with earth or  
with hay, than with water.

In the thirde, fourth, fifth, and sixth  
bookes, Plinie describeth the earth, the  
waters, and the Ilands, and devideth  
the world into Asia, Affrica, & Europa.  
Asia containeth the halfe of the world,  
in the whiche is Armenia, Capadocia,  
Albania, Suavia, whereas there is no  
mettall but golde. Scithies where as is  
the Sweete Sea, and there are trees that  
bring forth silke, ready to spinne. In-  
dia where there are people very ryche,  
they labour with Elephantes, and goe  
to warre with them. Their king hath  
ordinarily sixe hundred thousand foot  
men, thirtie thousande horsemen, and  
nine thousande Camels to his gages,  
and to his dayly cost, and when they be  
so old y they can scarce see, nor can live  
no longer, they cast them selues into a  
great fire. Beyond the Indias, is the

23. y. He

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Ile called Taprobane, where as is the  
greene Sea, and there is planted pre-  
cious stones, with metals of golde and  
silver. The men of that Countrey are  
more greater than others, they sell their  
merchandise by making of signes, the  
stone neuer shineth with them above  
five houres, they haue small edifices or  
buildings, and they vitayles neuer  
waxeth deare: for their God they haue  
Hercules. They doe electe and chouse an  
olde man to their king, which hath no  
children, and if he chaunce to haue any  
whylest he is king, they do kill them, to  
that ende that the kingdome be not in-  
herited by their elected king: they do co-  
stitute xxx. gouernours without whose  
assente none can be condemned to  
death. If their king doth misse doe, they  
do punish him, or depose him from the  
crown. This Nation taketh great de-  
lite in the chase of Tigres and Ele-  
phants, and doth abound in corne and  
fruites, they do delight to fische for shell  
fishes, which are there very great, in so  
much

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much that one may hyde themselves in  
their shelles. Alexandria the greate  
was founded by the great king Alexan-  
der, and neare vnto that is the red Sea,  
by the repercussion of the Sunne, that  
doth so colour it, or else for that y moor  
and the grauell is such, or for that it is  
the nature of the water. Also Siria and  
Arabia whose people are tanned & hea-  
ry al saue the heade, and they are appa-  
relled with the skinnies of fish. There is  
also Mesopotanie, Babylon, Assiria, A-  
rabia: the flood of Tyger, hath his origi-  
nall in a fountaine of Armenia. In the  
Ile of Sagaros, there can no dogge liue,  
for as sone as he entereth into the Ile,  
he turneth rounde tyll he fall downe  
deade. The Sabiens are rich with the  
fertillitie of their Forrests, with met-  
als, hony, and ware. The Candians  
liue with Serpentes, and in the Ile of  
Gagaudes was first found Popengales.  
Idumea, Iuda, Ierusalem, Galile, Sirie,  
Palestin, whiche was the first founder  
of letters, and at the first, in stede of let-  
ters,

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 ters, bled certaine figures of beasts. Also there is a nation called Hellenians, lyuing without wyues, and without licherie. When they are dead, they are caste into the Sea, they liue without mo iey, and grow of the deade. Of the Ethiopians there are dyuers formes and kindes of men. Some there are towards the East, that haue neyther nose nor nostrils, but the face all full. Others that haue no vpper lippe, they are without tongues, and they speake by signes, & they haue but a little hole to take their breath at, by y<sup>e</sup> which they drinke with an oten strawe. There are some called Syrbote, that are eyght foote highe, they liue with the chase of Elephanes. In a parte of Affricke be people called Ptoemphane, for their king they haue a Dog, at whose fanlie they are gouerned, to whome they doe pronosticate their doings, and their conduct in warre. Towards the west there is a people called Arimaspi, that hath but one eye in their foreheads, they are

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in the desert and wilde Countrey. The people called Agriphagi, liue with the flesh of Panthers and Lyons: and the people called Anthropomphagi which we call Canibals, liue with humaine flesh. The Cinamolgi, their heades are almoste lyke to the heades of Dogges. Affrica aunciently called Libia, doth containe the Moores, and the pillars of Hercules, (among the floudes) there is Onylus that doth ingender Cocodrils. There are goodly Forrestes with vnknotwen trees, some of the which trees beare small threades, of the whiche is made clothing of cotton. Cyrenes and Syrtes, make their houses of salt stones cut out of the mountaines, there is the mountaine of Giry, the which doth ingender and bring forth many pccious stones. In Libie which is at the ende of the Ethiopes, there are people, differing from the common order of others, they haue among them no names, and they curse the Sunne for his great heate, by the which they are all black sauing their

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 teeth, and a litle the palme of their handes, and thei neuer dreme. The others called Troglodites, haue Caves and holes in the grounde, & haue no other houses. Others called Gramantes, they make no mariages, but all women are comon. Gamphasantes they go all naked. Blemmyis a people so called, they haue no heades, but haue their mouth and their eyes in their breastes. And others there are y go more by trayning of their hands thā with their fete. There are gathered y spices, & ther is nothing that they are afrayd of, but of greate Dogges that wil barke at them, & bite them. Africke beynneth beyonde the Realme of Spayne and Grenado, & is deuided in y sea of Europa, as betwene Douer and Calis, there beynneth the Kingdoms of Feoz. of Tunis, of Barbaria, of Carthage, and of others of the Ethiopians.

Europia beynneth from the sea Meditarene so called, bycause it is a floude in the midst of the world. Upon this sea  
 that

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that deuiderth Asia and Europia, the king Xerxes caused to be made a bidge of shippes, such a number he had for the warre. Europa conteyneth Rome the auncient Citie, the plentiful Italy, Venice disceded of the Troyans, Grece, Thessalia, Acaia, Macedonia, & Thessalie where as is a floud called Peneus, nauigable in the middest, for into the sayde floude entreteth the Ryuer of Orcon, but his water swimmeth aboue the other, without mingling together as doth Dyle. Italy hath the noble Ryuer of Poste, bearing baynes of golde. In the Isles of Pont, there are people that liue with the egges of wilde foule, others that haue fete like horses, whose cares are so greate and so long, that therewith they couer their whole bodies. Europe doth containe Germanie whiche is the hye and base Almaine, Burgony, Sauoy, Brittain: Gaule that is deuided into thre partes. From the Ryuer Lescault to the Ryuer of Sayne is called Gaule, the sayre from Sayne,

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to Gyrrond, is Gaule the auncient, and  
contayneth Lionois, and from Gir-  
ronde to the hilles of Pirennies, that de-  
uideth Spaine and Fraunce, is Aquit-  
taine. Spaine also is of Europa where  
as is Cathelognia, Araragō, Castilian,  
Portingall, Syuell, Andelofia, Leon,  
Galicia, and the kingdom of Granado,  
euen to the Sea.

### The seuenth booke

treateth of man.

**T**he world hath brought  
forth many things, of y<sup>e</sup> which  
man is almoste the least. He  
hath clothed the beastes, bir-  
des, fishes and trees, with skinnies, fea-  
thers, scales, barke, and otherwise. But  
man commeth forth all naked ready to  
weepe, and lightly before fortye dayes,  
he doth not laugh: he y<sup>e</sup> ought to raigne  
ouer the beastes on the earth, is at the  
beginning weaker than any, he know-  
eth nothing without he be taught, ney-  
ther

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ther to speake nor to goe, and natural-  
ly doth nothing but weepe. Naturally  
the beastes seeke their lyuing, flye from  
their enemy, swimme, with many other  
things giuen them of nature. The Ly-  
ons do not warre betwene the selues,  
the Serpentes doe not hyte one an o-  
ther, but men study howe to destroye  
one another by warres, and desfections.  
Men neuer lightlye in all poyntes re-  
semble one like an other in their fa-  
ces, the which commeth by the diuersi-  
tie of the cogitations of their parents,  
the which maketh their symilitudes so  
farre vnlike: and therefore the brute  
beastes that haue no suche varieties in  
their thoughts, engender none but their  
like. Men there are called Arimaspi,  
that haue but one eye in their forehead,  
whiche incessantlye warre against the  
Grissons about mettals, and they finde  
in the ground golde and other mettals.  
Those that are toward the ende of the  
west, drinke in deade mens sculles. In  
Albania, some haue their eyes yellowe, y<sup>e</sup>  
corn

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conueth to them in their pouth, and they see better by night than by day. In Affrica in some places there are a gret multitude of serpents, whose properties they vse for the trvall of their wyues chiefly, after this sort. If the husbands will haue probacion of the honestie of their wyues, they wil present their children before the Serpentes, which will slye awaye if that the children be legitimate, but if that the Serpentes remaine and feare not, then are they bastardes. When they are bitten with serpents, they put their spittle vpon the place for to heale it, specially their fasting spittle, for the Serpente feareth mannes spittle as hote water. In India there are hye men, and also maruelous hie beastes, as for a witnesse there are dogges as great as Asses, trees as hye as an archer can scarce shote to the toppe, and vnder the shadow of one fig tree, may a hundreth horses stande, by cause of the fertilitie of the lande, the temperance of the ayre, and the abundance

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abundance of waters, there are men syue cubites in hight, the which neuer vse to spit, nor are troubled with the paine of heade, eyes, or teeth, and are seldome sicke. Others there are in the Mountaines, with heades like dogs. In a parte of India the women neuer beare children but once, whose children were straight waye olde. And others called Sciopedæ that haue their face so brode that when they are layde, they couer them therewith from the heate of the Sunne, and they be very swift in running. Some toward the East haue no heades, but haue eyes in their shoulders, and others called Epithamai Pigmei that are of one yerde hye. In the farther part of India towards the East neare to the Ryuer of Gangis, there is a people clad with leanes, that liue by smelling, they neuer eate nor drinke in their iourneys, they beare floures and rootes to smell at, and they are easely killed by filthy smells and sanours. There are little men called Pigmei, among

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mong whiche the highest passe not the  
hight of two cubites, hauing a whol-  
some ayre and pleasant countrey where  
they dwel, the which men are molested  
with Cranes, as writeth Homer, ther-  
fore it is no maruell though often  
tymes they are carped away with those  
Cranes. In the spring time the Pigmei  
assemble together moued vpon shepe  
and Goates, armed with darts and ar-  
rowes, for to discead downe to the sea,  
and for the space of thre monthes, con-  
sume and breake the Cranes Egges,  
and kill the yong ones, otherwise they  
woulde so multiplie, that those little  
men should neuer rest in quiet. Some  
there are in the valleys called Pandore  
that liue two hundredth yeares, in their  
youth hauing whyte haire, in age their  
haires become blacke. There is a peo-  
ple that lyueth but fortie yeares, whose  
wyues doe bring forth children at the  
age of seauen yeares. There are peo-  
ple that haue long hairy tayles grow-  
ing. These things and others hath na-  
ture

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ture made monstrous, for our exam-  
ples. Among the women there are dy-  
uers childings, some haue had six chil-  
dren, some epght, and some nine, and  
sometime children of dyuers kindes,  
which are called Hermaphrodites, whi-  
che are both man and woman. There  
hath bene that haue had in their lyfe  
tyme thirtie Children, and among the  
maruelles of the worlde, a childe be-  
ing nelue bozne did enter againe into  
his mothers wombe, in the Citie of  
Saguntra. And it is no fable nor tale, to  
haue sene women and maydes trans-  
formed into men. The females are so-  
ner engendred than the Male, and be-  
come sonest olde, the Females do moue  
in their mothers wombe, most on the  
left side, and the Males on the righte  
side. And Plinie reciteth to haue sene  
a mayde, on the night of hir mariage,  
to be naturally trãstomed into a man,  
and incontinent hir beard to grewe, &  
she to be married againe to a woman. If  
that a woman bring forth two children  
at



### A Summarie of the

at one burthen, lightly there is shorte lyfe, eyther to the mother, or to one of hir children, and if they be both Males, or females, then are they lyghtly of a shorte life. Among the women there is no certaine time p̄sired of their tra- uailings with childe, for some be deli- uered in seven monthes, some in eight, and most commonly in nine monthes. Also sometime at ten and .xi. monthes. Before the seventh monthe the childe hath no lyfe, the tenth day after she hath conceived. Payne in the heade, a shadow or mist before the eyes, no taste nor relisse in meates, and a vndigesting stomacke, are signes of conceptiō. That womā that bringeth forth a male child, hath better colour, and easyer deliue- rance. Miserable is y condition of man. For the Princes by this meanes haue their originall, and are subiect to for- tune, and hath nature as others. The rcade of a Romaine Prince that dyed in the morning in pulling on his hose, an other dyed with the stringing or by-  
ting

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

ting of a Grape, an other was choked with a haire, in eating of Milke. Scipio Affricanus was the first called Cesar, for that (Cæsus fuit matris Vterus) hys mothers wombe was opened, for him to passe out. Of those that are cypple, lame, and counterfeite of nature, com- meth whole lymmed & perfect children, in their members: and sometymes of perfect and well propozioned people, commeth lame and vnperfect children. A woman doth not beare children after fiftye yeares, and there are many that ceasse at fortye. As touching men we reade truly of a Prince, which at the age of foure scoze and sixe yerres begat a childe. When Cato was bozne, his fa- ther was foure scoze yeares olde. Unto children their teeth come comonly at se- uē monethes, the seventh yeare they re- nue, for then their teeth fall, and there commeth to them others, and some are bozne with teeth. And if that a dead bo- dy be burned, the teeth wil neuer burne but remayne whole. Unto some their  
C.s.                      teeth

### A Summarie of the

teeth sayle them at middle age, comonlye a man hath thirty two teeth, and he that hath more, is esteemed to be the longer lyuer. Zoroastes did laugh that day he was bozne, yea that with the very force of laughing he did reiects the hande that was vpon his heade, for the placing and fashyoning of his heade, & setting of his braines. A man is as long from the foote to the heade, as the extending or spreading abroad of his armes, counting from the great fingers. Men doe way more than women, the dead bodies way more than the liuing, and those that are a sleepe, way more than they that are awake. Some lyue without marrow in their bones, & therefore they neuer thirst, & for this cause women drinke lesse than men: and such do neuer sweat. It is recited of Crassus the Senatour, y he did neuer laugh. Socrates the great clarke, was neuer sene mery nor toyful, nor angry at one time more than at an other, and therefore mennes complexions are dyuers.

In

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

In Rome hath bene sene a Princesse called Antonia Drusi neuer to spitte, Pomponius neuer to belk. The strenght of menne hath bene great, and more in one than another. It is readde of one that with one hande did holde a Chariot, that thre horses coulde not make to go forward nor remoue. Hercules did cary his great Mule on his backe. Fufius Saluius did beare two hundredth on his feete, two hundredth in his handes, and two hundredth on his shoulders, so being loden or charged with sixe hundredth waight, went vpon a ladder. Plinie wyrteth to haue sene one named Athanatus, to haue a iacke on his backe waying siue hundredth waight, going to a play with shooes on his feete waying fiftie pounce waight a picce. Milo set his foote in a place, from which place, there was no man able to make him goe backe or remoue. If that he helde a staffe in his hand, there was no man able to take it away or wythe it out of his fist. For running there hath

C. ii.

bene

### A Summarie of the

bene many light and nimble men, that would runne a thousande a hundredeth and threescore furlongs a day and more. Also there are some y haue their sight very singular. We reade of a man called Strabo of the country of Sicilia, that is toward the East, to reckon & counte the shippes that parted from Carthage for to enter into the South sea. Cicero did recite that he did see the Iliades of Homer in verse written, being included in a putre shell, so small were the figures. Marnecides made a Cart, or Wagon so little, that a flye did couer it. And he made a ship that a Bee might couer with both hir wings. For a truth there haue bene people that haue heard battayls & fighting fiftie Leagues of, for they haue counted the tyme & hours of the assaults. The memorie hath bene very singular to some. Cyrus lying of Persie, had the memorie to know and call euery one of his army by their names. Methridates the king did talke one day to his people, in .xxij. languages

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

ges without stutting or stammering. Others lose their memory by fancies, or otherwise haue forgotten their vnderstanding. Messalla the orator, did forget by grievous sickness his sciences yea his owne name (in such sorte) that he knewe not fro whence he was. Marcellus was the memorie of Iulius Cesar, the which named to foure scribes or wyrters at one tyme, and in the meane time, he read, wrot, and hearde, and if he had no other affaires, he wolde name to scauen. He fought .52. battayles. And Marcellus .40. Cesar in his battayles is reputed to haue slaine of his enemies 1192. thousande men. Pompeus did spoile and take from the pirates, and sea robbers, against whom he was sent by the Romaines. 876. ships. Moreover Cesar had this constancie, that the letters that Scipio did send him for to betray Pompeus, he cast into the fire, without reading them. Cato was accused to the Senatours .42. tymes, and alwayes absolved. Sicius dictator of Rome sustayned

### A Summarie of the

ned five score battayles: he had five & fortie woundes before, and not one behinde. Sergius was a worthy warrior, he deliuered Cremona from the siege, kept Placentia, toke in Fraunce twelue Castles and Townes. He had his right hande cut off, and he made one of yron, with the which he fought foure battayles. Wicifull thinges are founde worthe of memorie, thorow all partes, among the which, it cometh to my remembrance, of a woman taken in Rome, for to dye for offence, and being put into straight Prison there to be punished, hir daughter had licence of the Jailer to goe see hir euery day, but she was searched for feare lest she should bring hir mother swode. In the ende it was found, that euery day she did giue hir mother sucke with hir breastes, and for to satisfie hir she came dayly. The Senators hauing intelligence therof, did pardon the mother for the bertue that was in the daughter, and did appoynte them a liuing during their liues.

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

ues. Maruellous are the operations of humaine creatures, among others onely of paintings, that doe resemble the liuing so nere, that there resteth nothing but speech. The king Attall<sup>9</sup> bought a table or picture of a Painter, whiche cost a hundred Markes. Cesar bought two for eyght hundred Markes. Mans age hath bene reputed greate among the ancients, which do name Princes and kings to haue liued eyght hundred yeares, and a thousand yeares, but it is by the varietie of yeres, for some make the Sommer a yere, and the winter another yere, and others make three monthes a yere, as the Arcadians, & you muste not stay nor iudge things by the constellation of the firmament. For in one presēt houre many are born as well seruants as mapsters, kings and magistrates, whose fortunes are al dyuers & contrarie. Many examples we haue of sicknesses. Publius Cornelius Rufus in dreaming to haue losse his sight, became blinde & lost his sight.

Calli.

Some

### A Summarie of the

Some there are that liue but til middle age, and others that dye in their youth, and nature doth giue a man nothing better than short life. To liue long the senses & vnderstanding become blunt, the whole members feele dolor, the sight, the hearing, and the going fayle, the teeth also, & the instruments of meats: therefore age is but payne, and there is a tyme prefixed to liue. We reade no better example than of Zenophilus the Musitian, that liued a hundred & five yeares without sicknesse. The signes of death, are to laugh in the furo: & grief of the malady or sicknesse, to be busie in folding or doubling the clothes of his bed with his handes, to boyde from one in sleeping behinde, a fearefull looke, with other things, and therefore seeing that by experience we see innumerable signes of death, therefore there is no certaintie. Sicknesse is dyuers both to olde and yong. Sirius died by the multitude of Serpentes proceeding from his body. Some haue had

all

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

an Ague all their lyfe time. Mecarnas was scue yeres in the end of his dayes without slepe. Antipater liued long without sicknesse, sauing that euery yeare on that day that he was bozne, he had the Ague. We reade of one that liued. 157. yeares, that slept in his age. 57. yeares, and weakened as though he had slept but one houre. Others that haue returned a foote from their graue, when they were bozne to be buried. Pompeus caused a mans heade to be smitten off, which when it was layde againe to the body, did speake an houre, both to the maister of the house, and to manie others of the house. Death bringeth repentance. Some die for ioy: men in the hearing of ioyfull newes, of viaroyes, and women to see their children. The father of Iulius Cesar dyed in putting on his hose, & felte before no harne. Some in drinking, some in wyrring, and others in dyuers maners as we daylye see by experience. Aunciently the vse was among the Romaines to bury the

drade,

### A Summarie of the

deade, but for the often battayles of the Romaines, that had all the worlde in their subiection, they vse to burne the leade. Among men Liber Pater found first the meanes to sell and buy, also Diademes for kings, & for triumphes. The Lady Ceres founde the meanes to sowe corne, and to grinde it, and therefore shee was called a Goddesse. For before they vsed Acornes. The Assirians founde firste the meane to write letters, but the inuention hath bene since the beginning of the worlde. Two brethren in Athens found firste the meanes to make houses and bricks. Gellius Doxius inuented lathing and loming of walles, for before they had Caves and holes in the ground, and they toke example of the Swalotwes which do make their nestes. Cynira sonne to Agriope, found out mettall, of copper, brasce, and of leade, he made first many hammers therewith. Danaus was the first in Grecia that made welles, & digged for water. Thrason made the first walles

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

walles and towers. The Lidians found the meanes to dresse wolles. Arachneus found the meanes to make Linnen, and Cannas. The Egyptians the arte of medicine. Lydius to mingle and temper mettals together. Erichtonus found siluer. Cadmeus golde in the mountaine of Pangy. The Cyclopians were the first workers in small yron worke. Coribus the Athenian made earthen pots. Theodore the Samyan made the first keyes. Palamides the measures and waights. Phrigies the Charrets and Wagons. Penius the firste trader for Marchandise. The Athenians to plant and sette trees and vineyardes. Staphilus to mingle water to wyne. Aristeus to make Oyle & honny. Briges of Athens did first yoke Oxen to Cart & Plough. The Lacedemonians founde harnesse, and habiliments for warre, Launces, Spears, Swords, Bucklers, &c. Carus the Boie and Arrowes. The Phenicians the Crosse bowes. Belerophons first mounted vpon horses. Palamydes

### A Summarie of the

In the warre betwene the Grekes & the  
Troyans, found the order of Stādarts,  
signes, pēons, streamers, to giue war-  
ning and to kepe watch. Iason did first  
sable on the Sea in long Shippes, or  
Galleys. Befoze that tyme there were  
made little ones of wood, & hydes: and  
since that tyme some haue added to the  
masts, sayles, Cabels, tackelings, and  
many other things, that we see by expe-  
rience to be necessary. The first Dyals  
were made at Rome with water, accor-  
ding to the course of the Sunne, and  
since they are reduced to houses & chur-  
ches, as it is sene at this present, which  
was very agreable to the Romaines.

Finally, among al the knowledge  
that man hath (Plinie) thin-  
keth this to be the chesest  
poynte, for man to  
know him self, of  
what estate so  
euer he be.

¶

The

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

#### The eight boke treateth of beastes that are on the earth.

**I**f the earth there is no  
beast greater than y<sup>e</sup> Elephant,  
they haue knowledge to vnder-  
stande their Countrey speech,  
they haue obedience and vnderstande  
their dueties and charges, they neuer  
passe the Sea tyll that their maister or  
gouernor doth promise to bring them  
home againe, they knæle downe for to  
be loden, and carry the Ladys litters  
in feare, prudence & equitie: their teeth  
are of yuory, with their other bones  
there are made goodly woorkes, they are  
full of clemencie, and if they chauce to  
find a man, strayed out of his way, they  
knowe it, and will leade him throughe  
the Forrest into his waye: but if they  
find a company of men saking to chafe  
them, then naturally they knowe their  
enimies, as other beastes doe. The E-  
lephants neuer commit adulterie, and  
they

### A Summarie of the

they hyde them to couer their females, they carry two yeres their yong ones, and the females neuer haue but one yong in their lynes, they liue two hundredeth and three hundredeth yeaeres, they loue the shallow and cleare waters, for because of their greatnesse they can not swim, they eate stones and earth, they feare colde, they will cast to the ground with their frotes or foreheads, trees for to eate the fruite. Among the beastes they hate Wice, and Rats, and they will not fede where as they haue runne and tasted. They increase in the borders of Affrica, and the greatest in India, where as there are Dragons so puissant that they fight with the Elephantes. They are tamed by famine, & whe they are tamed, they carry Castels on their backs in steade of Saddles, wherein their may stande fire or eight men, and towarde the Cast they make in them, the most part of their bartails, although that they being wounded or hurt do retyze. There were Elephants  
at

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

at Rome, but they were slaine with shot, for the Romaines would not nourish them, nor giue them to Princes. The Ethiopians make them there benton, and they kill them with shooting and casting dartes, which they cast on them standing in trees, where the Elephantes vse to passe, or else they take them in holes or caues in the earth couered aboue, they neuer lye downe, but slepe leaning against great trees, and they that knowe their repaire, will sawe the tree so farre, that when they come to resse them against the tree, it breaketh, and they fall downe, then they kill them, (for being once downe, they can neuer rise agayne.) The bloud of Elephantes is very colde, and therefore the Dragons and Serpents in that countrey do assemble vnder their carcs and on their bodies, & sucke from them so much bloud, that they therewith dye. Dragons there are in Ethiopia, of ten sadome long, and in India, there haue bene found Serpents of a hundred and long



A Summarie of the  
long, and some will flye in the ayre to  
catch birdes in flying. In Affrica there  
are a great number of wilde horses, &  
in Asia great Asses like vnto Mares,  
but for their long eares. So wyrteth  
Aristotle the wyse, which was appoin-  
ted by Alexander the great, to describe  
the diuersitie & nature of beastes. The  
Lyon is full of noblesse and clemencie,  
the Lionesse for the first tyme bringeth  
forth five, the nexte yeare after four,  
then three, and when she bringeth but  
one, then she ceaseth. The yong ones  
are two monthes without mouing, &  
sixe monthes before they can goe, they  
do soner assaile men than women, and  
neuer yong children, vnlesse it be for  
great famine. In their age they loue &  
followe men, when that they can no  
more seeke their pray, and they liue till  
their teeth fall out. By their clemencie  
they demaunde nothing of those that  
prostrate them selues before them, and  
their rage is mitigate by prayers, as we  
haue sene by the experience of women  
that

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
that name them selues straungers, and  
more vagabonds, but they are fierce to  
those that strue againste them, their  
taile doeth demonstrate their amitie  
and furore, as doth the eares of horses.  
When they are chased they neuer hide  
them, they knowe and pursue among  
others those that hurte them. The fe-  
male if that hir yong ones are taken,  
closeth hir eyes against those that  
chase them, to the ende that she feare  
not their weapons. Hannus was the first  
that daunted or tamed their fiercenesse,  
and they are taken in holes that are  
made of purpose in the ground. In  
Syria they are all blacke. The Pan-  
thers are also full of clemencie. We  
reade that if the Female meete a man  
strayed or lost in the wodes, that fle-  
eth for feare of hir, she will compasse  
him mouing hir taile, shewing vnto  
him a signe of amitie and loue, and af-  
ter that he is assured, she will leade  
him into a caue or hole, where as are  
D. fallen

### A Summarie of the

fallen hit pong ones by misfortune, which the man pulleth out, and then the tumbleth and playeth befoze him to giue him thanks. The Tygres are very lyght and nimble, therefore those that steale their pong ones, as sone as the semall findeth them lost, the smelleth their way and runeth after them, & when the is spyed of those that haue hit pong ones, they lette one of them fall, the which the taketh vp, and carryeth it to hit repayze, & in the meane tyme, they escape with the rest, and bring them to their Shippes. Camels they are dyuen to pasture toward the East as we doe sheepe. Wilde Dogs haue handes & fete almost lyke men. In the north parte there are maruelous swift beastes, which haue the upper lippe so long, that when they will fede they go backward. The Woulfe befoze he be seene, will casely draw fro a man his breath, they couple not with the females, but. xij. dayes in the ycare.

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

yeare. There are wilde wolues, which in eating of their pray, if they turne once about, forget their pray, and goe againe to seeke another. Among the Serpents the Bassalicke doth infecte and kill people with his looke. There are innumerable kindes of others, whereof some haue double heades at both endes, so to cast venime. For the byting of an Aspis, there is no remedy but to cutte that that he hath touched. The Cocodrils are ingendred in Nylle, a Ryuer of Egypt, which haue foure fete, the skinne very harde, and they haue no mouing but the upper lippe, and they make as many egges as Wase, and they haue sharpe clawes for their defence, in the day they remaine on the carth, and the night in the waters, whē they open their throte in sleeping, there are little birdes called Trochilos that will picke & cleanse their teeth, in the which they take great delight. The Stork doth shew the ma-

D. ij. ner

### A Summarie of the

ner how to take glisters, for by his nature she filleth his necke with water, and behind with his becke, maketh infusion into his belly for to cleanse him. And manye other beastes naturallie knowe the hearbes that for them are most proper. The Swallow knoweth howe to finde an hearbe called Chelidonia, which serueth for his yong ones, when their eyes are endamaged. Of little beastes we finde Cities destroyed and people driuen away. In Spaine with Conies. In Thessaly with Moles. In Fraunce with Frogs. In Affricke with Locusts. In the Ile of Cicladis with Rattes. In Italy with Serpents. In Ethiopia with Scorpions. Hyena is sayd to be a beast of double nature, Male and Female, they will hearken at the Cottes of the shepheards, and learne the proper name that a man is called by, and calling him, when the man is come forth, they will straght way kill him, and they will call dogs.

They

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

They are founde in Affrica, which is the cause of so many wyld beasts, that they ingender, the Males do correcte the yong ones by bityng, they will cutte the trees along the Ryuers, as with a knife, they haue tayles like to fishes. Deere that are oppressed with Dogges, if they can finde no water for their refuge, then they recyre to man: the females beare eight weekes, and often tymes two, and for to bring them forth, they seeke secreete places, not nere the hye wayes accustomed by men. The Hinde teacheth his yong ones to runne, to scare, and to leape, the Males that haue left y females, haue their muscell blacke, when they knowe them selues heauye, they seeke secret places, they will stande still to heare the cry of the Dogs, they runne with the winde, to take away the smell of y trase, they reclopee to heare whistling, and to heare a noyse of singing, Moreover the Harte is simple, and all things

D.ig.

### A Summarie of the

things are to him inuicellous, if that he see a man with a bowe, or a crosse-bowe, he looketh more on them, than on the man, the Males haue hoznes, and in the spring time they cast their hoznes, that day that they lose the hoznes, they hyde them selues as all astonied and sorrowfull, as they that haue lost their armours. It is sayde that the right hozne can not be found, for that they hyde them in the ground. At the burning of the hoznes, the serpents flye away: their hoznes growe till they be thre score yeres olde, and the sayde tyme passed, there cometh by others like, and then they neuer fall after that: there is no knowledge of their age, but their age is knowen by their teeth, they being without hoznes fede in the night, and when their hoznes beginne to come, they wyll butte and runne against the trees, they liue a hundreth yeres, they neuer haue the feuer or Ague, and therfore some  
dames

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

dames alwayes delight to break their fast with Tenson, by þu which meanes they haue lyued a hundreth yeres without hauing the Ague. Camelion lyueth not but by the ayre, and chaungeth his colour according to the thing he toucheth, sauing whyte and redde, they ingeder in Affrica, and in India. The Beares doe ioyne with the Females, in the beginning of Winter, not as other foure footed beastes doe, for the Male & the Female lye downe embracing, and after that they doe retyre in sundry caues, and the Female doth bring forth hir yong ones within thirtie dayes, and moste commonlye bringeth fve, which haue the skinne white, deformed, without haire, and eyes, and there appeareth but their clawes, in licking of them they are figured. There is nothing so little sene of man, as to see the Beare bring forth hir yong, she hydeth hir foure monethes, and the Male sortie dayes, they  
D. iij.      couche

### A Summarie of the

couch or lye vpon soft leaues, and the firste fouretene dayes they sleepe so soundlye, that you shall scarce waken them with strokes, then they fatten much, and their fatte or grease is conuenable to many medicines, also to kepe haire from shedding. They being wakened, for the most part stand vp, & liue with the licking of their fore feete, they warme their pong agaynst their breasts, they haue little bloude about the heart, and lesse in the bodie, they haue little eyes, and as feble or weake heades as the Lyon hath strö, therfore they defend their heades with their fore feete, when they fall and leape from the Rocks, or when they are bayted with dogges. The Dogs among all other beastes that vnto vs are common, are most faythfull. We haue true histories of men that haue bene defended from thæues by their Dogges, others haue fought to reuenge their maysters death, and constrained

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

strayned the murtherer to cōfesse the dede. Two hundred Dogs did rescue by force the king Garamantus, being taken by the handes of his enimies. Many people haue assembled dogges together for the warre. We reade of Dogges that haue caste them selues into the fire, when in times past their Maisters body haue bene burned. We reade also of a Dog of Nicomedes the king of Bythinia, to haue almost torne the Quene in piéces, for that she playd familiarly with the king, the Dog thinking it had bene for harme. A Senator of Rome, was defended by his Dogge on a night, retourning to his house, from the handes of those, that would haue put him to death. At Rome a prisoners Dogge woulde neuer departe from the Prison doore, and whē his mayster was deade, he would eate nothing, and when breade was giuen hym he brought it to his maysters mouth. The same Dog was seene openly

### A Summarie of the

penly to holde by his maisters bodye being caste into the Ryuer of Tyber. They know their mayster, and vnderstande his voyce, aboue all other beastes they do best know a mans voyce, and their names, they doe remembre the wayes and iourneyes be they neuer so farre off, and there is none of so long a memorie (except man.) In their chase they haue great diligence, specially houndes. In India they tie proud Wyches to trees, and the Tygres doe couer them, by the whiche meanes, commeth fierce and cruell Dogges. The king of Albania did giue to Alexander the great, a Dogge of maruellous highnesse, which would take Lyons and Elephants. The Females haue whelpes thre tymes a yere lightlye, and they carry them two moethes, they are bozne blinde, they can not see till seuen dayes after they be whelped: If the bring but one whelp, it seeth not till y<sup>e</sup> nyynth day, the better whelp

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

is that that the Witche byingeth oute first, or that that seeth last. Horses are faithfull, and ful of great knowledge, so they knowe their maysters, & they that attende on them. Many are singular in their doyngs, the Males line till fifty yeaeres, and the females lesse, at five yeres the males grow no more, and the females but five yeaeres. Among the beastes they haue least fertilitye. The mosse eigrest and fiercest Horses, put their nose mustell depe in the water to drinke, and haue almost as many diseases as men. Asses there hath bene bought for foure hundred Crownes. In Acaia they are much requested to haue Mules. They feare colde, the Males are very slowe in their worke, they doe beare as drie Mares, & in thirtie monethes the young ones are ready to helpe them selues. After they are horsed they must be constrained to runne, or else they would reiect the seede by making water. The females

### A Summarie of the

females beare all their lyfe, whiche is thirty yeaeres, they be afraied to wette their feete, and they neuer drinke but in small and shallowe waters, where they are accustomed to drinke drye footed, the females doe hyde themselves when they bring forth, in dark places, that they be not sene of men, they will not passe the bridges when the Sunne shineth in the water, it is maruell that they runne not mad for thirst, for he that dayly chaungeth their water or Ryuer accustomed to drinke at, must constrain them perforce to drinke. The little Mule is ingendred of the Ass and of the Mare. The Mules that cometh of a Horse and of a shee Ass, are beastes full of strength and labour. The Ass that covereth the Mare bringeth forth afore his tyme, if she before haue retayned the horse, but not else, the seuenth day the females should be filled, after their foale is borne, the Males fatigated of labour

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

labour, doth soner replenishe the females. Some of them are not lyke to their Sires, and the Mule of his nature is barren, sauing that in Capadocia they beare, by force of drinking wine, often tymes the Mules ceasse from casting or dryking. The Athenians knowing for a truth a Mule to haue done seruice fourescore yeaeres, did ordeyne, that in the fildes none should disturbe him, neyther in the corne nor otherwys. The Oxen liue twenty yeaeres, and the Kine commonly fiftene yeaeres, at five yeaeres they haue taken their strength: it is sayde that to washe them with warme water they will fatten, the strength of the Bull is at thre yeres: for to make them drawe, it is good to poke them with a drawing Dre, for he will teach the other. In tymes past among the Romaines, it was esteemed as greates offence to kill an ore, or to steale one, (bycause of their ploughes,) as it was

### A Summarie of the

to kill a man. The Bull requyring combat, sheweth magnanimitie of courage & gentilitie, he turneth the heade, listeth vp the eares, remayneth on his forefeete, and maketh the dust to flie with his hinder feete. At Rome hath bene sene an Ore speake. The Ore of Egypt hath a kynell called Apis vnder his tongue, and a white spotte on the right syde, whiche groweth as the hoznes of the Owe. The nature of shepe is that they liue not aboue nyne or ten yeares, the Males couple with the Females in the middest of May, till the middest of August, the females beare a hundreth and fiftie dayes.

The Ram if the right genetorie be bound, maketh all females, and if the left be bound in the saison, maketh all Males. If ye loke vnder the Tuppe or Rammes tongue, he doth ingender Lambes of the colour that the baynes are, if they be of dyuers colours, he ingendreth Lambes of dyuers sortes.

Also

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

Also the mutation of waters, doeth barene the colour of Lambes, also the windes. It is esteemed not good to cut or gueld Lambes befoze five monethes, and comonly the females bring forth not aboue foure Lambes. Goates conceiue commonly two kiddes, & some tyme foure, they beare five monethes as do sheepe, they become barren with fatnesse, and they ingender not befoze the fourth yeare, they conceiue in November, for to be deliuered in March, when the trees beginne to budde: the Goate feareth cold, euery one of these beasts haue not hoznes, but the milke of those that haue no hoznes, is fatter than those that haue, and those that haue hoznes, their age is knowen by the knots in their hoznes, they aspyre through the eares, & not by their nose, and they are neuer without feuers or Agues, bycause of the heate of their bodie, which maketh them much subiect to lechery, they see aswell by night

as



### A Summarie of the

as by daye, they haue all bearded on their chinne, if one of them be taken or dyuen, al the rest will maruel therat, if they croppe or bite a yong tree, it dyeth, and if they licke an Olive tree, it will dye away. Among the swyne the Sowes doth farrow two tymes a yere, and somtyme they haue twentie Pigges, but they cannot nouryshe so many: the tenth day the Pigges haue teeth: in once knowing & Boare they are filled, but they double it for feare not to haue retayned. Some thinke that if they lese an eye that they will soone die, otherwise they liue til fiftene or twenty yeres, the most fattest haue least milke, they willingly wallow in the durt and myze, and couch most on the left side, they fatten in six dayes, they know their Maysters house, and defende one an other, for if that one cry, all the rest will runne thither. Among the wilde boares, the Male hath great payne to acquaint him with the Female,

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

Female, and she hath great dolor to make hir yong ones: they are borne with teeth, and are blacke. In Arabia they can not liue neither wild, nor yet tame. Apes doe approach muche to the sense of man, and their kynde is, to haue no tayles, these kinde of beastes, are muche affectioned to their yong ones, they kepe them or holde them alwayes betwene their armes or legs, before their breastes, whereby manye times they kill them: they haue beard on their chinne, and some in Ethiopia haue tayles, that can liue no where else. Of Hares, there are dyuers kindes in the hye Mountaynes, there are white ones, & in winter they liue with snowe. It is sayde that a Hare is as olde as there are pourgings or boydings in hir belly, they haue both kindes, and ingender one with an other, and the Hare alone is meate vnto men, beastes, and fowles, and therefore he is cuer in feare, & goeth more  
C.s. by

A Summarie of the  
by nyght than by day. Conyes are of  
another kinde, the Males haue great  
desire to cate the yong ones when they  
are boyn, but the female hydeth them,  
and they make great multiplication.  
Many sortes of beastes there are on  
the earth, that doe mingle one kynde  
with an other. Among the Beastes,  
Origes haue the haire long alwayes,  
tending towarde the heade, and of o-  
ther beastes the haire fēdeth towards  
the tayle. Wicce are ingendred on the  
earth. We reade that when Haniball  
had besieged a towne, a House was  
solde for two hundred crownes, the  
seller dyed for famine, and the buyer  
did escape the hunger. The olde Wicce  
are nourished of the yong ones, by  
great clemency. In Affrica there is  
neither Dære, wylde Boares, Goats,  
nor Beares. In other places nei-  
ther Wolues, nor Foxes. In some pla-  
ces there are no Hares, in other places  
no Conyes. And in other places there  
is

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
is great diuersitie of beastes, that are  
not in other places. The Scorpions or  
Serpentes do soner hurte strangers,  
than the Countrey inhabitantes.

### The ninth booke treateth of water beastes, and of fishes.

**I**n the sea there are ma-  
ny greate beastes, aswell as  
on earth for the moisure ther-  
of, and bycause it is more lar-  
ger and bygger. Also there is manye  
monsters & diuersitie in many fishes,  
for they couple in many kindes, and  
there is the similitude of all kinde of  
beastes on the earth, and rather more.  
Whales are the moste greatest and  
grossest beastes in the Sea, there are  
of two hundred peards long. In ma-  
ny places ther are rib bones of Wha-  
les of twenty peardes. Alexander  
the great was afrayed to mete them,  
least his shipp shoulde hane perished.  
C. 11. In

### A Summarie of the

In the Sea there are Celes thre hundred and forty long. In the night there cometh many fishes out of the Sea, that will cate the corne in the fieldes, and after retorne againe. There is in the Sea Mermaydes that haue bene scene, and some that haue the shape of men, and their voyce like vnto mens voyce, hauing the body of mans shape, and the lower parts scaled like fishes, with a tayle. And there are Wolves, Horses, Ases, Hoggies and other sea beastes, as on the earth. If the fishes aspire and respire as other beastes, there are dyuers opinions. Plinie doth beleue that the most part slepeth and respireth, except those that haue no liuer, and in stede of bloud haue humors. The Dolphin is the most swiftest fish in the Sea, and most hardest to be taken: euery one foloweth his like, they haue yong in ten monethes in Sommer, and nourishe them as doe the Whales, the olde ones carry the yong ones, and

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

and there is alwayes a greate Dolphin, that followeth the little one, they haue the tongue mouing lyke a Hog. About the nature of other fishes, they loue yong children, and the sounde of Instruments, they liue thre hundred yeres, and they haue their greatnesse at ten yeres, they reioyce when one calleth them Symon, & they loue humane voyce. Many cramples are both scene and reade of little children, that they haue carped by Sea on their backs & brought backe againe without doing them any harme. Shell fishes are so great in some places, that with their shels they couer their houses. The beastes of the Sea haue dyuers clothings, some are couered with leather, and with haire, as the Sea calfe, some onely with leather as the Dolphins, others with great thicke and harde shelles, others softer shelles, as Mysters, Cockles, and Muscles, that haue no heades, others with sharpe prickles,

### A Summarie of the

prickles, as the Ecchinus called the sea  
Porcupen, others with scales, as Car-  
pes and many other fishe, others with  
rough skinnies with the whiche they  
haue fine wood and Iuory, some with  
soft skins, and others that haue none.  
The Sea calfe whiche is clothed with  
skinne and haire, they ioyne Male and  
Female together as dogges, and they  
neuer haue but two at a burthen, they  
nourishe their yong ones with theyr  
pappes or tettes, and are deliuered on  
the land, and within twelue dayes af-  
ter they bring them to the Sea. The  
Sea calfe, is more grieved and more  
constrayned to sleepe than any other  
beast, and therefore their skinne putte  
on a mannes heade doth prouoke him  
to sleepe. Greate is the diuersitie of  
beastes, in some there is nether bone  
nor thorne, and of many kindes there  
is no Male. Among the fishes the fe-  
males are greater than the Males,  
there are some that haue their scales  
tending

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

tending towards their heades, cleane  
contrary to y nature of others. Some  
there are that go alwayes to sleepe by  
on the dry lande. The Whale maketh  
hir yong ones aliue without Egges.  
Celes lyue commonlye eight ycare,  
they will lyue sixe dayes without wa-  
ter, specially whē the wind is at west,  
and lesse with other windes. In Win-  
ter they couet depe and cleare waters,  
and swimme in the bottom, they see  
in the night, & they of all other fishes,  
sleepe not aboue water, when that they  
are dead. In the Laake of Verone  
they are taken by thousandes. Some  
kinde of fishes rendzeth their yong o-  
nes aliue, others that flye by the Sea,  
as y Sea swallow. Some make egges  
and couer o; sitte on them, as doe  
the foules in the ayre, so doth the Sea  
kite, a foule called Lucerna, of the pro-  
pertie of his name, seeketh the maine  
Seas, whose tongue shineth o; gliste-  
reth, as may well be sene in a faire  
Clay. and

### A Summarie of the

and calme night. The Dragon of the Sea, as sone as she is taken & brought to land, she maketh incontinently an enterp or hole in the sande, that she might be lost. Some fishes haue no bloude, and haue their heades in their bellyes betwene their fete, and wpth their fete they caste meate into their mouthes. The Sea Locusts hide them selues for the space of fise monethes, and swimme in the spring tyme, they battayle betwene them selues wpth their hornes. If they be put allue into hote water for to seeth, they wpll be tender. The sea Creuices liue in Rocks and stony places, and there are very great ones. In Sommer and in the Spring they fatten, & in the fall Wone, and they augment and diminish with the Wone, they are of a long lyfe, and they haue al eyght fete, The Females haue the first fote folded or double, and the Males single, and they crape as much backward as forward. Cockles haue

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

haue two litle hornes wherewith they feele & way, for they haue no eyes. The fishes ioyne Male & Female, ioyning their bellyes, then the female runneth or swimmeth away, touching wpth hir mussell the belly of the Male, and the Males cate the Females Egges, for if all the Egges should profite, the Seas, Ryuers, and Pondes, would be filled with fishe, there woulde be such an innumerable multitude. The Sea Woule maketh hir Egges on the land, and couereth them with earth, & thirtie dayes after doth vncouer them, & bringeth hir yong ones into the Sea. Some fishe liue thre score yeare, as by the experience of marks put on them. Some fishes there are, that liue on the lande, when that in Sommer, the Ryuers and Pondes are dryed vp, and some wil go seede in the corne, & on the lande, taryng for the water, and such is the nature of some; to liue on the earth with woymes. There are certain fishes

A Summarie of the  
 fishes with sharpe pyckles on their  
 backs, that will cut the line of fishers  
 nettes. Other fishes that are called  
 Sea karkes, doe burne other fishes by  
 their great heate. In the Sea there is  
 warre among the fishes as among the  
 foule in the ayre, for one feedeth not  
 with another.

### The tenth booke treateth of the Foules of the ayre.

**I**n Affrica & Ethiopia, there  
 are birds that are called Stru-  
 thiocameli, as hie as a man on  
 horse backe, which doe not so-  
 take the earth, but runne faster than  
 horses. The Phenix liueth in Arabia,  
 I saie not that he is alone, but neuer  
 man sawe him eate, he lyueth six hun-  
 dred yeres, and in his age maketh a  
 nest of the braunches of spice trees,  
 wherein he dyeth, and of his bones co-  
 meth a woyme, the which afterwarde  
 naturallp

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
 naturallp becommeth a Phenix. He  
 is as great as an Eagle, the feathers  
 aboute his necke are of the colour of  
 golde, the taylor yallow, & the surplus  
 like to Azure. Eagles there are of fire  
 kindes, some line with their pray on  
 the earth, other in the water, that fische  
 with one fote, they haue the knowe-  
 ledge to take Whelkes, & other shelled  
 fish by into the ayre, and then let them  
 fall, to breake their shelles, for to haue  
 the fische, they cause their yong ones to  
 loke by into the Sunne beames, and  
 caste those out of the nest that wpll  
 not beholde the Sunne, as bastards,  
 they die in their age, because that their  
 upper bill doth grow so long that they  
 can not eate, they fight against Weres  
 and against the Dragons, & in flying  
 they cast dust that they take by on the  
 lande, in the eyes of Crows & other  
 beastes for to blind them. The Cuckoe  
 resembleth to the colour of the woode  
 Dove, thei are killed of others of their  
 kinde,

### A Summarie of the

kinde, they chaunge their voyce, and come in the spring tyme, and doe alwayes bring vpp their yong ones in other birdes nestes, specially in the nestes of stock Doves, she neuer lightly maketh aboue one egge, & very seldom two, because she knoweth y she is hated of all other birdes. They thinke them selues very fayre, and dispraise others, and there is no fleshe sweeter than theirs. The Kite is alwayes a reuenging soule: it seemeth by the remouing of their tayle, that they that haue learned to guide or gouerne the ships by the Helme, haue learned by hir. Crows wil breake or crack nuts, with often letting them fall in flying. The Rauens ingender by the mouth, as some suppose, as doe Doves: it is an euill tokē or signe when that they cry as though they were choaked. The night Owles doe defend them selues from other foules, with their bill and clawes, because they are hated they flye

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

Oye in the night, in winter they sleepe two monthes, and they haue nine manner of voyces. Among the flying beastes, some haue fingers and nayles, & other flatte and brode feete, as Cate, Duckes, Swannes, and others liuing for the most parte in the waters. The proude Pecoocke spreadeth abroad his feathers, specially against y sunne, to make the shine, & then putteth them downe together: his tayle sheweth as the leaues on trees, and cometh againe with the spring, when he hath no tayle, he doth hyde him selfe as ashamed, at three yeares his tayle beginneth to colour, & lyueth xxx. yeres, his feete are soyle, & his voice fearefull. The Cocke knoweth the starres, and when the day dawneeth he ryseth, and goeth to rest when the Sunne is sette, by his crowing he giueth warning of the houres in the night, and waketh those that goe to their labour, he is king of beastes that are in the house

A Summarie of the  
house of his bignesse, and fighteth with  
his spurres : if he haue the maysterie,  
he will sing or crowe, if he be banquet-  
shed, he hydeth him selfe : he is stoute  
in his going, and maketh the Lyon a-  
fraid : he beholdeth the Sunne more  
than any other birde : if he be kerued  
or gelled, he will not crowe, being ker-  
ued he will some ware fatte. The Gose  
keperth the Romaines Capitoll, it hath  
bene recyted of a Gose, that hath fol-  
lowed his mayster from Svvecia, to  
Rome: there feathers are pluckt twice  
a yere, with Gose grease is made ma-  
ny good oymments. Crikes they flye  
hys, they do elect one whome they fol-  
lowe, there are among them Serge-  
antes, which make them kepe order  
in their assemblies, in the night they  
sleepe the heade vnder their wing, and  
one legge vnder their feathers, and  
sustaine them selues with the other.  
Those that are appoynted to make  
watche, holde a stone in one of their  
clawes,

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
clawes, so: to waken those that sleepe,  
when he letteth the stone fall into the  
water. The Storkes goe their wayes  
in the Sommer, and none knoweth  
whither, nor from whence they come,  
aswell as Cranes, the one cometh in  
in Sommer, and the other in winter,  
they assemble so: to take their flight,  
but no man euer sawe their congrega-  
tions, so: that is done in the night,  
without noyse. They assemble in A-  
sia at a certaine day, and he that is last  
come, is killed and to:ne in pieces, and  
then they take their flight, & Swannes  
eate Serpents, and therefore there is  
as great payne to kill them, as to kill  
a man, the yong ones do nourishe the  
old. The Quailes come by night, and  
in daunger of mariners when they ap-  
proch the lande, because of their great  
multitude. In tyme of rayne, or of a  
great wind, they neuer passe the seas,  
in winter they caste their feathers, so  
doth the Turtle. Swallowes liue with  
fleshe,



A Summarie of the  
fleshe, they are so swift, and turne so  
sodainly, that no other foules can get  
them for to fede on, and they wil fede  
in flying. Swallowes tary but halfe a  
yeare, some chaunge their voyces,  
and their feathers mount euery yere.  
The Jay loucheth to scale Golde and  
Silver. In some places there are no  
Partridges. In Rhodes there are no  
Eagles. At Rome in the house of Her-  
cules, there entrench neither Dogge,  
nor flies. And so it is, that in manye  
places there is great diuersitie of bir-  
des. Along the Sea coastes in some  
places there are birdes that liue with  
fishe, and euery one of them maketh  
seuen nestes, and in euery nest pong  
ones, but their nestes are so hard, that  
they can scarce be broken, and there  
is no way into the nestes but one lit-  
tle hole for the Dame to come in and  
out, and their nestes are of thornes,  
that are ranged one against another,  
with earth and feathers, and they are  
seldome

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
seldome sene. There are Swallowes  
of dyuers kindes, there are some cal-  
led Marlions that make their neastes  
fire soote in the grounde. Birdes haue  
maruellous great industrie & knowe-  
ledge in making their nestes, with  
feathers, earth, and chaffe, haire, wool,  
moss, and suche like. Also they carry  
water to temper it, and to fortifie it, by  
the which meanes their pong ones are  
sure and safe against the rayne, the  
dames do cleanse and make cleane the  
nestes from ordure, when their little  
ones are pong, and when they become  
great, they force them to come forth of  
their nestes for to be cleane. And in In-  
dia, some foules seeke Hares skinnes  
to make their nestes. The Partridge  
so maketh hir nest, that the wilde bea-  
stes can not finde them, and where she  
layeth hir Egges she hatcheth not hir  
pong, fearing that hir oft frequenta-  
tion should be knowen. The female  
for the intemperancie of luste of the  
Male

### A Summarie of the

Male, seeketh to deceyue him, bycause if she be vpon the nest, he will breake hir Egges. The Males do fight, for the Females. At the cry or singing of the Female, the Male runneth so blinded, that he will sometimes strike against the fowlers heade, he is so much subiect to imbecillitie, more than any other birde. The Female when she heareth any approach hir yong ones, she faineth to haue hir winges broken, that shee can not flye, and cryeth that she maye be hearde, for to retyze the people and Dogs, to the ende they finde not their nestes, and shee flyeth a farre of from hir little ones, and they liue, by common estimation, till sixtene yeares. The Doves are chaste and leaue not their dwelling or remaining place, if that they are not without makes, they doe suspect adulterie: by this meanes they quarrell with their throte, and fight with their bill, then they flatter with their fete. The male is as careful  
towarde

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

toward the yong ones, as the female: at the first they bring their yong of the salte of the earth, for to temper their appetite, and they conceyue by the bil. The Pigeons and Turtles drinke as do horses, without often pulling their bil out of the water when they drinke: they liue aboute eight yeares, but the wilde Doves liue thirtie yeares. The Sparrowe liueth not aboue a yeare, and the female liueth somewhat more, bicause of the frequentation y thei haue together. Birdes flye in diuers kinds, some goe, some leape, some runne, and some caste there fete forwarde before they flye, as Cranes and Storkes, and there are none but Drakes, that flye bolt vpwarde at the first leape, others aduance them before they flye. Some haue no fete, and haue no rest but in their nest. Herons haue vnderstanding, & when they haue layd an egge, they cackle and make a noyse. The Carduelis doth those things, that shee  
F. 4. is

A Summarie of the  
is commaunded. The Doppingay can  
speake humaine speach, they come frō  
the Indias, they haue their heade as  
harde as their bill, they liue most com-  
monly with Acoznes, and they speake  
best y haue five clauwes on their fete,  
they are taught secretly where as there  
is no other noples but the teachers.  
Crowes haue bene seene speake, and  
call noble men by their names, speci-  
ally: ne at Rome, which by that mea-  
nes was solemnely buried. It is easier  
to tame a Lyon, an Eliphant, or any  
other great beast or foule, than to tame  
a Moule or a swallow. Strabo was the  
first that did cage bīrdes, which befoze  
had liberty in the Sky: he taught the  
way to fatter Capons, with meale and  
milke. Among the birdes many haue  
foure fete, and some lay many egges,  
some foure, and some two. They loyne  
together in two maners, the Cranes,  
with their height. And Hennes and o-  
ther Females the Cocks tread them  
downe.

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
downe. Some egges, and the moste  
part are white, others coloured, and  
others redde, as the Egges of Fe-  
santes: and all kinde of egges within  
are of two colours, white and redde.  
Egges of fishes are rounde, and they  
haue no white, the Egges of feathered  
soules liuing on the water are round,  
& of others long: the pong ones come  
out of the shell at the round ende. Ho-  
race sayth that the longest egges haue  
the best saour, and that Henne is best  
and most tenderest, that layeth round  
egges. Some birdes ingender at all  
tymes, as Hennes that lay every day  
an egge, some two at a tyne, & some  
so many that therewith they dye. In  
some places Moues ingender tern-  
times in a yere. In Egypt the Turtle  
twyce a yere, and other birdes but  
once a yere. As touching egges there  
is a red droppe in the middell of the  
polke, the whiche maketh the birdes  
harte, and it is the first formed, and of  
F. II) the

A Summarie of the  
the whyte is formed the body, & with-  
in the egge the heade is greater than  
the body, and liueth with the surplus  
of the yolke: the twente day he hath  
lyfe and cryeth within the Egge, and  
then the feathers begin to come. The  
yong one in the egge lyeth after this  
sort, it hath the heade vnder the ryght  
foote, and the right wing vpo the head,  
and they growe on their sete, contra-  
ry to the nature of other beastes. Ye  
ought not to giue a Henne aboue .xxv.  
egges to coue on, and those Chickens  
that are hatched about the beginning  
of the yere, are the best. For to sette  
Hennes to broode, take egges of tenne  
dayes olde, for they are better, than  
older, or more fresher, and ye ought to  
put odde: when the Henne hath coued  
foure dayes, in looking on them in the  
Sunne, ye shall knowe whether they  
be good or no, or in putting them in  
warme water, for the good egges will  
sinke to the bottome, and those that  
are

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
are putrified and naught, will flotte  
and swimme. If the egges are neuer  
so little crasyed that are sette, they wil  
neuer proue. It is best to set Hennes  
to coue in the newe Mone, for if they  
are sette in the wane of the Mone, or  
at the ful, they wil profite little. When  
the weather is hote, chickens will come  
within one and twenty dayes, and if  
it be cold, not til fve & twenty dayes.  
If it thunder the egges that are coued  
will be lost, and also at the voyce of  
the Wyte or Puttocke. The remedy a-  
gainst the thunder, is to put a narle in  
the Hennes nest, or else of the earth of  
a Carte whele. It hath bene recited  
of a Cocke, whiche after the Hennes  
death hath atchieued couing, & by thys  
meanes to ceasse from crowing. The  
Ducke maruelleth at the first to see hir  
Ducklins, but after most carefullye  
she calleth them together, and lamere-  
teth if she see them drowned in the  
water, and some there are that can  
F. iiij. make

A Summarie of the  
make Chickens come in warme wa-  
ter, as well as if the Egge were co-  
ued. The pip commeth lyghtly vnto  
pullaine, betwene haruest & the bin-  
tage: for a remedy therfore, it is good  
to let them hunger, & to glue them lit-  
tle meate, or to glue them to eat Car-  
like and butter. Dours they lay two  
egges, and if they lay thre they wyll  
hatche but twaine, they bring forth a  
Male and a Female, the Male first &  
two dayes after y<sup>e</sup> Female. The Male  
is hatched in the day tyme, and the fe-  
male in the night, the yong Pigeons  
come forth of the shell twenty dayes  
after they are hatched, and the Fe-  
male layeth Egges within five dayes  
after y<sup>e</sup> she hath knowne the Male. In  
somer othe tymes they haue y<sup>o</sup>ng ones  
thrice in two monthes, for if the wea-  
ther be hote, they conceyue in eightene  
dayes, and therfore in the nest is found  
many tymes egges and yong ones.  
And Pigeons conceyue at five Mon-  
thes

Secretes and vonders &c:  
thes. The Peacocke at the age of thre  
yeres bringeth forth yong ones, the  
first yere one, and euery yere after  
she increaseth, the Male breaketh the  
egges to haue the Female at his plea-  
sure, & therfore she hydeth hir egges,  
and for one Male, she hath five Fe-  
males: in thirtie dayes she bringeth  
forth hir yong ones. Gese conceyue  
in the water, they make their Egges  
in the spring: it is necessarye to giue  
them nine or eleuen egges to coue, at  
xxv. or xxx. dayes they are hatched, co-  
monlye Swannes or suche lyke coue  
thirtie dayes, the Female crow alone  
coueth, and the Male sedeth hir in the  
nest. The Batte hath the members  
and wings as feathers, she bringeth  
two yong ones, the whiche she nour-  
isheth with the milke of hir breasts. Al-  
pers do winde one aboute another in  
conceyuing, that they seme to be but  
one serpent, and the Female concey-  
ueth by sucking y<sup>e</sup> Males heade, which  
she

### A Summarie of the

the putteth into hirs. Some Serpentes make their egges on the ground, and then couereth them with earth, and the next yere after bringeth forth their yong ones. Men are more prouener to lust and fornication in winter, than in Sommer, and women more in Sommer than in Winter. Beastes haue societie, and knowe when the female will haue the Male. Among the foure footed beastes, their smelling bringeth the operatiō of lecherie. The greater the beastes are, the fewer yong they bring forth, and the longer they beare them. All beastes are replenished with y Male at one tyme though they bring neuer so manye, and the yong ones lye in the Females belly, the ioyntes or knees against the belly. But a yong Childe in the mothers Wombe hath his face betwene his knees, and is like a Citie. Kattes and Myce do ingender by licking one another, and it hath bene sene that one hath

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

hath made fire scoze, so it commeth to passe that by this meanes there are so many both in the fieldes, and in mens houses. The Salmander in touching y fire doth quench it as if it were yse, and notwithstanding that the casteth by the mouth, which is like milke, if it touch any part of a man, the haire of his skinne will fall away, they growe as the Cele in the water, and among them there is neyther Male nor female, and they neuer conceiue nor make egges nor yet haue yong. Mans sense is perfect, but in seeing, the Eagle doth surmount him. The Vulture to smell, and the Mole to heare, what soeuer is on earth. Fishes doth both smell and see, and yet haue neither care nor hole in the heade. Some fishes get their pray with their teeth, others with their feet, and others with sucking & licking according to their nature. Some liue by sucking of ventime, as Serpents, and Spydres, that haue

A Summarie of the  
neither blood, nor heate, nor sweate,  
& to them nedeth no meates. Molues  
do often tymes liue with earth. Bea-  
stes do fatter with drinking, and ther-  
fore salte for them is necessary. Those  
beastes that haue their tæth close, doe  
lape as Dogs in their drinking, and  
they that holde their tæth together do  
sloope hume as doe Oren and Horses.  
The Beare in drinking seemeth to  
bite the water. In Affrica wild beasts  
drinke not in the Sommer for default  
of water, & there are certaine beastes  
that neuer drinke, and yet they haue  
alwayes thirst within the body. There  
is that haue a bladder full of lyquor,  
in drinking thereof one shall endure  
long without thirst. Birdes haue both  
amitie and warre among them selues  
as well as beastes on the earth. One  
robbereth from the other their nestes,  
yong ones, egges, and meate. All  
beastes hauing heart will sleepe, both  
on the earth and in the water. A childe  
newe

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
newe borne to let him sleepe long, is  
to him nourishment, as he growes to  
age he slepeth lesse, and yong children  
dreame in their sleeping.

## The.xj.booke treateth of little beastes.

Nature hath made more  
maruelles, and hath giuen  
more sense and vnderstanding  
to little beastes, worthy of  
more greater memorie than the great.  
They haue no bloude, but in steade of  
bloude haue humiditie and moysture  
in the body, which maketh them giue  
both sounde and voyce, to aspire and  
respire, they haue neither heart nor  
lyuer, but onely certaine bowels,  
and haue eyes and other sentementes  
and felings, their heade moueth not  
without the body, vnlesse it be pulled  
off. Among the which, the good flies or  
hony Bees haue sense, and labour for  
the

A Summarie of the

the publicke profite, they haue among  
them Princes, & conductours of their  
councell, and maner howe to behaue  
them selues in their frequentations.  
In the Winter they are hidden, so:  
that they can not resist the Snowes,  
Windes, and frostes, they make ho-  
ny and ware, when they goe to their  
worke they neuer lese no tyme. first  
they wyppen or rubbe their Wyne wyth  
things that are bytter, as the Gumme  
of trees, and other things so: to take  
the taske fro other beastes of the swat-  
nesse of their honny: afterwarde they  
make their chambers or dwellings,  
then they make their yong ones with-  
out corruption, and after that they  
make their honny and ware, of floures,  
& prouide fode for winter, otherwise  
bitter meate full of humors seperated  
fro honny. On nights in their voyage,  
when they are fro their wonted place  
to rest, they lye their belly bpwarde,  
to kepe their winges from the dewe.

The

Secretes and vvonders &c.

The maner of their workes is to re-  
maine some of them at y gate or doore  
of their Wyne there to kepe watch, as  
the custome is of a Castle: in the night  
they rest till the morning, except those  
that are appointed to watche, of the  
which one of them in the morning go-  
eth aboute making a sounde or noyse,  
as it were a Trumpet, and then euery  
one departeth and flyeth away, if the  
day be faire, otherwise they continue  
in their house, & they know the disposi-  
tion of tymes, the yong ones goe or  
flye abroad into the fieldes, and the old  
ones remaine to make the worke, or  
to deuide the rolmes within. Some  
bring the flowers to the entrie of their  
place, others do discharge it, & carpyeth  
it in, others bring water in their throte  
for to temper or giue moysture to their  
workes, and they deuide their offices.  
Some do garnish, some pollicke, some  
lucke, and others make ready fode of  
that which is brought in, so: they lye  
together,



A Summarie of the  
together and doe not seporate, to the  
ende, that equally their foode be deu-  
ided: they make double alleyes or pa-  
thes, some to come in at, & some to goe  
forth by: the most hony is in the high-  
est rowme. If there chaunce to ryse  
a great winde whylest they are in the  
feldes, then they flie close to the ground  
along the hedges, and they take a litle  
stone or earth to be more waighier,  
to the ende the winde beare them not  
away, and lode their floures in their  
soze sette, against their breastes. Those  
that are appointed maysters or ouer-  
seers of their house, will chastice those  
that are negligent and slowe. They  
neuer flie nor make filch in their hieue  
they are so cleane. In the night their  
watch being set, they retyre into their  
lodging, and make a murmuring or  
noyse, still deminishing till that one  
maketh the last sounde or Trumpet,  
flying in the midst of them, and then  
they ceasse off al til the morning. First  
they

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
they make their common houses, and  
then the house of their king or Capt-  
taine whome they doe elect and chose.  
Among these good flies, there are o-  
thers more greater without sting,  
whiche serue at the workes, & to chase  
or warme hyong ones betwene their  
sette, and they are straightly corrected,  
and if they sayle, without any remissi-  
on. These make their king a sayre  
houie, pinacled lyke a Castle, separa-  
ted from other houses. The lodgings  
of the common sort, haue sixe rowmes  
or corners for the worke of their sixe  
sette, and they make them in close,  
darke, or raynye dayes, and at suche  
tymes they fill the bypper Celles with  
hony, and in a sayre & clere day they  
goe to the feldes. The maner how the  
yong ones are bozne, there is greate  
dificultie, for they neuer couer one a-  
nother. There was a Romaine that  
made a hieue of clere lanterne hornes  
for to see their workes, and it seemeth  
that

### A Summarie of the

that they make little woꝛmes, that be-  
come flies, and befoꝛe that they haue  
feathers, there is nothing that y<sup>e</sup> dame  
desireth moꝛe to eat, whē their heades  
are pulled of. Their king is chosen in  
euery swarme oꝛ cōpany, & they chōse  
hym that is greatest: he is knowen foꝛ  
he hath a spot in the foꝛheade. If he  
go oꝛ flye to the fieldes, the others fol-  
low him as his gard, and he goeth not  
out of the Hyue vnlēsse that al the rest  
do followe. If he haue a wing broken  
oꝛ perished, he goeth not out of the  
Hyue, he onely taketh no paynes, but  
admonisheth them of their woꝛke. If  
by aduise of councel he cōmeth foꝛth,  
euery one putteth their payne to serue  
him, and wil carry him if he be weary.  
If he haue a sting, yet he bleth it not.  
Whē they intend to depart & leaue the  
hiue, certaine dayes befoꝛe, they mur-  
mure and make a noyse, and flye their  
way by tempests. Often tymes they  
be at strife foꝛ their bondes & floures,  
oꝛ

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

oꝛ if one Hyue haue no fode, they wil  
spoil another, and their king doth de-  
fende them. If there want bittayles,  
they kill oꝛ dꝛine away those flies that  
haue no sting. If their sting be once  
broken, they are tamed oꝛ faint bear-  
ed, as a gelded body, and can profite  
no moꝛe, such haue places a part foꝛ to  
retyre them. They hate sheepe, foꝛ they  
can scarce get out of their wolle. Also  
they hate Crabbes oꝛ Creuices, and if  
there be any soddē nere to their place,  
the smell of them will make them dye.  
They haue many diseases, and if any  
of them dye, they bꝛing him oute of  
their rowmes, & cast him out of their  
Hyue as making of funerals. If their  
king dye, they doe moꝛe, foꝛ then they  
make such doloꝛ and soꝛow, that they  
do nothing. By this and by to muche  
taking off of their honny, they die often  
tymes. They haue sense and vndersta-  
ding to heare, and doe reioyce, and at  
the sound of a Wasen they wil asseble.  
C. y. When

### A Summarie of the

When their worke is finished they flie  
abrode, then retourne to their hyue or  
house. Their age is seven yeares, they  
neuer touch any Carion, as Crows,  
Kites, and other fyles doe. Their ho-  
ny commeth as it were a sweate from  
heaven, spittle from the starres, or ly-  
quor from the ayre, when in the spring  
tyme the sayd moisture falleth on the  
leaves and the Dew, and the Bees re-  
cepueth it, and carryeth it into their  
hyue. The honny at the first is as cleare  
as water, it boyleth lyke new wine,  
and purgeth, the twentieth day it fatten-  
eth, then it hardneth, and casteth a lit-  
tle skin like a scumme, there is wayes  
how to get the honny, for want of soode  
causeth the Bees to disperse and flye  
their wayes, or die, and to great abun-  
dance maketh them vnprofitable, for  
they labour no more than is necessary  
or nedeful, and therefore the twelveth  
parte is their porcion that they ought  
to leaue them. Of honny is made ma-  
ny

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

ny medicinable thinges, seruing to  
eche one. Some leaue the tenth parte,  
and if it be not ful but almost empty,  
ye ought not to touche it. That honny  
that cleaueth together or thredeth, is  
not good, but when incontinently it  
breaketh in taking of it, it is a good  
signe. Also the good smelling honny that  
hath a colour lyke golde, and swete  
in the tast, is a signe of goodnesse. The  
wilde honny is not so good as the other.  
Spiders or Spinners haue within  
them suche fertilitie, that they spinne  
beginning in the mydd, & they make  
thredes very subtile. They make their  
pong ones lyke wormes. Scorpions  
towards the East are very benemous,  
& they make little wormes like egges,  
of whiche commeth their pong ones,  
but in Italy they do litle harme. They  
byte or sting with their tayle. Locusts  
or Grasshoppers make egges, they goe  
on the ground with their clawes. The  
Parthians doe eate them. Also Ants  
G.ij. make

A Summarie of the  
make egges, of the which growe their  
yong ones: and as the good flies doe  
congregate their workes, so they hide  
their swode in the earth, for to liue with  
in the winter. They haue knowledge  
howe to deuide the greate graine &  
corne, and they dry them that are wet  
in the Sommer, they worke by night  
in the full Moone, one commeth to a-  
nother for their burthens, & it seemeth  
that in them is mutual loue in the di-  
ligence of their worke. Among other  
beastes they bury one another when  
they are deade. The Butterflye com-  
meth of a little worme in thre dayes,  
the groweth alldoe wode wherein is  
humiditie. There are beastes full of  
bloud that dye so sone as they are ful,  
for behinde they haue no issue, they are  
ingendered vnder the Oren, & some-  
tyme on Dogges. In Cypres there  
growe in the furnaces, of flies, greate  
flying flies, called Piralis or Piransta,  
that dye when they are out of the fire.

An

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
And some there are called Hemorobi-  
os, that dye that day that they take life.  
Deade flies if they be hidden or buri-  
ed in Ashes, will reuiue. All beastes  
haue their hornes hollowe sauing at  
the very ende, except the Dore. Asses  
in India haue one horne. Man alone  
hath his eares vnumouable. Hares  
sleepe with their eyes open, so do many  
men which the Greekes call Coryban-  
tia. The eyes of yong Swallowes wil  
come again, if they be pulled out. The  
eyes of man principally dothe shewe  
loue, furo, folly, and wisdom. Great  
eyes signifie small wit or discretion.  
The heart lyueth first, and dyeth last.  
A man hath eight ribbes on a side, the  
Dog ten, the Serpent thirtie. Among  
foules the Batte hath teeth & no other.  
Man groweth til he be .xxi. yerres olde.  
Bloud preserueth the life of euery per-  
son: that being gone no remedy but  
death. They that haue the thickest and  
fattest bloude, are the strongest. They  
that

A Summarie of the  
that haue it most fine and cleare, are  
the wyldest. They that haue least are  
fearefull. The bloud of an asse is most  
fattest. The bloude of a Bull will sone  
ware harde. The bloude of Deere and  
Goates is not thicke nor hardneth not.  
Man alone will chaunge his colour e-  
uen in a moment. The man that is  
hairye, is inclined to fleshely lust. If a  
mannes haire doth not growe nor his  
bearde, it is a signe that he is barren,  
so is the woman that hath no haire  
growing on hir bodie. The haire of a  
mannes bearde cometh not as the  
grasse in the fiede that is mowed, but  
it proceedeth from the roote. There is  
no Male that hath any appearance of  
breaſtes but man: a womā hath two  
in hir stomacke, the Cowe hath foure  
in hir belly, Goates and Sheepe two,  
the Sowes ten, & some twelue. Euery  
Pigge knoweth the dugga that they  
haue bene nourished with. Whales,  
and Sea calves nourish their yong  
ones

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
ones with milke of their breaſtes. A  
womans milke is vnprofitable before  
the seuen monthes. A Cowe hath no  
milke before she hath had a calfe. The  
Ass hath milke when she beginneth  
to beare. And to let the yong Ass take  
the Dames milke before two dayes,  
is daungerous. Certaine Dames of  
Rome did bathe them selues in Asses  
milke, for it maketh their skin smoth  
and whyte. Milke of Goates is worse  
to make chese than the milke of Wyne.  
The milke of beaſtes hauing aboue  
foure breaſtes, is vnprofitable to make  
chese, and that of two breaſtes is bet-  
ter. The chiefeſt and best cheeſes are  
made in Italy. Zoroastes liued twentie  
yeres with chese without failling age.  
Man hath two fete of one length and  
measure, and two armes with two  
handes. The thombe & the litle finger  
are of one measure, the other two also  
of a measure, and that in the midst is  
longer. Euery finger hath thre ioynts,  
and

### A Summarie of the

and they shutte oꝛ bothe inwarde and not outward, the thombe hath but two that bothe in like maner. The Ape is the beast that moste approacheth the fashion of fete, handes, nose, and eares to mā, foꝛ with the foꝛefete he fedeth, and hath the bowels lyke to mannes. At thre yeaeres man hath taken halfe his growth of hight. He hath the knes and armes contrary in bowing, the one foꝛwarde the other backward. Beastes that ingender their like, both their knes backward, and those that make egges, foꝛwarde. Payles grow vnto eche one, yea vnto deade men as well as their bearded. Birdes that haue elawes & one at the hæl, stretch their fete toward their taple in flying. All beastes haue fete in nūber equall. Flyes haue sixe and so haue Locustes oꝛ Grasshoppers that leape, bycause that their hinder fete are long. The genitoꝛes of Molucs, Fores, and Rāmes are of bone. Boates haue them

soyning

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

soyning, and shepe haue them hanging. The taple of fishes serueth to conduct them, and so it doth to other beastes, and all haue taples except man and the Ape. Those beastes haue voice that haue lungs and attlers. Others make but a sounde oꝛ noyse, and murmur inwarde. A Childe neuer rendereth voyce till he be wholly out of the mothers wombe. They that lonest speake latestt goe. The boyces of men are dyuers, as well as their similitudes and likenesse, and we vnderstand them before we see them. The voyce of men is moze grauer than the voyce of women. Members that growe out of tyme are vnprofitable, as the sixte finger. There was one that had two eyes behinde the heade, but he saw nothing. It is a vaine thing sayth Aristotle to iudge any person by signes. Often tymes commeth iudgements of short life, that is to wete, few teeth, very long fingers, colour like to lead,

and

A Summarie of the  
and other things. The contrary signes  
of long life is to croke the shoulders,  
on one hande two strikes along, to  
haue more thā. xxxij. teeth, great eares.  
Great fore heades signifieth a stoute  
and manly courage, little fore heade,  
lightnesse, a round fore heade, wzath.  
If the browes be straight it signifieth  
imbecillitie. If they bende towards the  
nose, hastinesse. If they bende towards  
the cheekes, signifieth a mocking per-  
son. If they bende wholly towarde the  
eyes, malice and enuy. Long eyes sig-  
nifie malice. The greatnesse of yeares  
signifieth a foliſhe babler. The breath  
of a Beare is naught, & worſe a Lions.  
The Serpent ſpyeth the breath of the  
Elephant, and the burning of Hartes  
hornes. The hony Bees oile being caſt  
on them, dye. The Scythians in their  
warres, temper their Dartes heades  
in humaine bloude, and in Vipers  
poyson, and if they strike any there-  
with, there is no remedye but death.  
The

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
The best foode for man is to eate but  
of one meate at one time or meale, the  
accumulating of sauiours is pestife-  
rous, and Wine maketh a smelling  
or stinking breath, if it be not tempe-  
red. With greate difficultie shall a  
man digest that whiche is taken gre-  
dely, exceſſiuely, or hastily. There is  
more payne in the stomacke to digest  
in Sommer, than in Winter, and in  
age more than in youth. The bomp-  
rings that are made after exceſſe, ma-  
keth the body colde, are hurtfull to the  
eyes and teeth. A mans body groweth  
& waxeth grosse, to vse swete things,  
fatte meates, and good drinckes. A man  
maye easely liue seauen dayes with-  
out drinke. Butter asswageth  
hunger and thirst: neuerthelesse  
thinges exceſſiuely taken are  
hurtfull, and therefore  
it is good to deminſhe  
that away which  
hurteth.

The

**The. xij. booke treateth**  
of swete smelling trees.

**T**rees haue lyfe whiche they take of the earth. There are manye straunge trees in dyuers countreys, which by to some are vnknowen. In some places they water fine trees at the towre with wyne, the which profiteth muche the rootes. The Parthians which haue trees bearing woll, of the whiche is made fine cotton cloth, as it is sayde, haue a tree bearing Apples, but the fruit is not to be eatē, but they haue a mervellous smell, so haue the barkes, the whiche being in your Chest among your apparell, casteth a swete savour or smell: and this tree hath alwayes fruit, some growing some dying, and some ready to gather, and the graftes of this tree will take in no other countrey. In India there is both wood and trees

trees that will not burne in the fire. There hath also bene sene a Figge tree of a great height, the bzaunches of the same tree to spread sixty paces, and it hath leaues so bzode, that the sunne beames can not by any meanes enter betwene, and therfore the fruit of this tree can not dye, but the shadow of the same is very delectable. There is also in the Indias, Apple trees which haue the leaues thre cubites long, and two bzode, bearing suche great fruit, that foure men can scarce eat one Apple. The trees name is Pala, the Apples name Aripa. Pepper groweth on little trees as doth Jenuper. In the Indias it is sometymes mingled with Jenuper berries of that Countrey, whiche haue some strength, but no suche tast: it groweth almoste white, but soz to last it is dyed in the smoke, whiche causeth it to be blacke, and with the shrubbes of the same tree dyed in the Sunne, is made long Pepper. There are



A Summarie of the  
are other trees whiche in the morning  
after the dewe, rendereth a certayne  
kinde of hony. In Arabia there are  
trees whiche neuer cast their leaues.  
Others that haue their floures, that  
beginneth in the morning at y sunne  
rising to open, and at hye noone they  
are opened, and after noone they begin  
to close, and so remayne all night till  
the morning, and the Playsautes of  
that countrey say that the tree slepeth.  
There is the tree of Nardus, the which  
casteth a marvellous swete smell of  
odour. And in Arabia of trees growe  
Frankencense, and Myre. Franken-  
cense groweth in a Forrest of Arabia,  
in a fruitfull ground, full of Foun-  
taines pertayning to diuers persons.  
It is a hanging matter among them to  
steale any thing. The men doe purifie  
them selues, and abstaine from womē  
for a certaine space, to take or gather  
the Frankencense, otherwys they can  
not profite. On this side the sea it is  
mingled

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
mingled with a kinde of Rosen whi-  
che is like, but the difference is know-  
en by the colour, by the b:aking, and  
by the fire, for Frankencense will  
soner burne, and is soner broken with  
your teeth. Also there is in those woods  
of Arabia, trees bearing Myre, and  
the Pistache. The Sabians burne no  
other wood, wherefore they are weary  
of their smell. In the Sea of Arabia  
groweth the Margets and other pre-  
cious stones. Cynamon is the barke  
of a little tree, which groweth in great  
quantitie in base Ethiopia, in ful pla-  
ces among the bushes, the best is that  
of the highest b:anches, the worst is  
that that is nearest to the roote. When  
there is any deaw in the Summer it  
is gathered by great difficultie. The  
tree hath no smell when it is greene, &  
it is gathered from the Sunne rising,  
to the Sunne setting. The ships re-  
maine sixe monthes for their fraught.  
That that is caried into this countrey  
V. i. of

A Summarie of the  
of Ethiopia to sell them, is glasses,  
vessels of Copper, and Masse, wollen  
cloth, and linnen. The best barke of  
pelle, is that that is softe and white.  
Baulme groweth onelye in the pro-  
uince of Iuda, in two Cardins of the  
things, the one contayning about ten  
Akers, the other lesse, and it cometh  
of little trees not fourte logg grow-  
ing after the manner of a Vine, it re-  
sembleth and is neare to the taste of  
wine, red in colour and fatte, the fruit  
is cutte with a knife of glasse, stone,  
or bone, for the braunche dyeth to be  
cut with yron, and it is cutte to take a-  
way the superfluties, then in the season  
the barke is onely cutte, and then com-  
meth out the sweate by small droppes.  
This experience is true, that if any of  
it be spilt upon any apparell, it will  
neuer staine. There is danger in  
wormes, for they will marre the tree.  
Alexander the great in a Summers  
day filled a little Tyall of one tree.  
Ginger

Secretes and wonders &c.  
Ginger groweth in the earth, and is  
rootes.

### The.iiij. booke treateth of strange trees.

**T**he sweete oynmentes,  
perfumes, and smellings, are  
made of these trees. Some for  
the pleasure of others buye  
them deare, for they that carry them,  
haue not the smell and pleasure, but it  
is for the smell of others, which is great  
vanitie. Palmes are in diuers kinds,  
and there are none fruitfull, but to-  
warde the East, for they make wines:  
and as in trees and leaues there are  
Male and Female, so there is also in  
these. The Male buddeth within the  
roote, and the Female outward. They  
beare euery yeare Apples, and when  
the tree is cutte the roote casteth again.  
The Cedar groweth in Siria, of which  
cometh the soueraigne roote. That  
that

A Summarie of the  
that flourisheth beareth no fruite, and  
that that fructifieth beareth no floure,  
and the woode lasteth perpetually. The  
Figge trees in Egypt are lyke to Al-  
bery trees, the fruite cometh foure  
tymes a yere, against the woode and  
not against the bzaunches. There are  
many vnknownen trees, specially those  
that haue y god Gum. There are made  
Cordes or Ropes of this tree. At Rome  
haue bene found booke of Philosophie  
in a Sepulchre betwene two stones  
couered with Cedar wood that had laid  
there fye hundred thirtie fye yeres  
without harme, for the Cedar neuer  
rotteth, and there is no wood so good to  
make workes. There are Cedar trees  
so hye, that ye can not see the toppes,  
and so great that there was presented  
to Tiberius Cesar, a table that was  
foure fote large, and sixtie fote long.  
Lotten or Celtis is a tree in Affrica,  
the fruite of which is so swete that it  
healeth al paynes in the belly, and out  
of

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
of that fruite being brused or pressed, co-  
meth wine that will not continue a-  
boue ten dayes. Pomgranets there  
are of diuers kinds, swete, sowre, and  
bowne. The pell of the sower ones  
are good, and best to tanne skynnes,  
and the floures are good for Dyars.  
The thorn that is called Royal, grow-  
eth in one day, and kepeth wyne from  
being naught. Citrus is a singuler  
tree, the wood is good to all beastes, as  
well shepe as others. If it be sodden  
in water, it rendreth to sources that  
drinke it, plenty of milke, and maketh  
the childre more sure & more greater,  
and maketh Hennes to lay egges. Up-  
on the floure of this tree a flye will ne-  
uer sit. Many other straunge trees there  
are in the Sea, y wil break like glasse,  
and others that are as hard as stones,  
and manye other trees that are in the  
Ilandes of the Sea, whiche we haue  
not here, and whiche vnto vs are also  
vnknownen.

¶.iiij. The

**The. xiiij. booke treateth**  
of trees and fruitfull plants.

**I**n times past men were wonte to haue many pleasant trees, of the which now there is no mention, for euery one studieth couetousnesse. The Wyne groweth of wylde plante, and among all other plantes it is the principallest fruite, and there are manye kyndes, and euery yeare it must be cut, or else otherwysse it would compasse a whole Towne. Wyne is the bloude of the earth, it being taken within a mans bodie is hote, and without it is colde, it is both comfortable and profitable to a man, if it be taken measurably, otherwysse it is very hurtfull. Alexander the great did vanquish the whole worlde, and yet could not so wel kepe him selfe, but was overcome with the force of wine. Wines is not permitted

ted to the wyues of Rome. We reade that King Romulus did pardon and forgiue a Senatour of Rome called Ignatius Mecenius whiche had killed his wife with a Clubbe, for that shee was founde drinking Wyne out of a tunne. And therfore Cato did ordaine that women and maydens shoulde be kysed of their parents and kinsfolke, to the ende they shoulde knowe whether they did smel of wine or no. Marcus Varo wytteth of a Consull which neuer made banquet, nor had at his Table more at one time than at another, for feare of to much drinking. In tymes past at Rome the pryce was set on wine, to the ende that little shoulde be dronke, but since Cesar made great banquettes, whiche gaue occasion to make prouision at Rome for all kinde of Wynes. Wyne alone serueth to make medicines. There is wyne made of Peares, Apples, and of other trees, whiche they vse towarde the East.

W. iii. Some

### A Summarie of the

Some make Wine of beebes, of water and hony sodden, which in Wales is called Metheglyn that wyll laste five yeres, or wyth hony and Wineger, whiche is called Oximell. The final wyne ought to touch the ground for to be the better kepte, but not the good. The flower of white Wyne is good, and that of red is naught. By drunkenness menne reueale their secrets, and make debates.

### The .xv. booke treateth of trees bearing fruite.

**T**he Oliue tree groweth not neare the Sea, nor in places to hote nor to colde: they must be cut lyke Vines. The Oliue oyle is of a better sauour when the Oliues begin to rypp, but there is not so much when they beginne to be blacke, but that is the tyme to take them, and of their ryppenesse. There is more

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

more payne to make Oyle than wine. The Oliue hath stone, oyle, and fleshy, the grene are bytter, by drying they become lesse though the heate is cause of oyle. The lyquor of the Oliue is the Oyle, but it lasteth not as doth Wyne, for it is best the firste yere. Some there are that tarry till the Oliues fall from trees, for it hurteth the trees agayne the yere following, to be cutte, broken, or smitten. Olyues befoze they are rypp will be kept wyth salte, after that they haue bene in hote water. If the Oliue be not cleane, it is washed and dyed, thre or foure dayes and seasoned wyth salte. There is Oyle made of manye thinges, of Puttes, of Acornes, of smal graynes, of swete smelling trees, of Gumme that serueth for medicines, of Almôds, Chesnutes, and dyuers other things, according to the Countreyes. Apples and Peares ought to be kept in a drye and cold place, and for them the north winde

A Summarie of the  
winde is good, and no other wyndes,  
when the weather is faire, they should  
be put on hay, seperated one from a-  
nother for to take the ayre, and they  
ought to be gathered before the full  
Mone. Nuttes make a sounde as  
ratteling in falling, when they are  
rype, and among other fruites they  
are parted in foure within, with a lit-  
tle skinne betwene both. They will  
kepe greene, being putte in earthen  
Pottes, in the earth, and with them  
is made good Oyles. Chesnuttis, are  
a kinde of masse, and it is maruayle  
that nature hath so closed them in  
shelles. Mulberrys stayne a bodys  
fingers, and they are of thre colours,  
at the first they are whyte, after that  
become redde, and when they are ripe  
then they are blacke. Cherries will  
kepe dyed wth the Sunne as Oly-  
ues. There are many relessinges in  
fruites, as swete, waterishe, sowre,  
bytter, grane, salt, blackish, fatte, and  
dyuers

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
dyuers others, among the which there  
are that haue many tastes together.  
The Wynes are swete and solwe,  
pycking. Wyke is swete and fatte,  
but there are thre principall Elemen-  
tes, wythout sauour and wythout  
smel, as water, fire, and the ayre. The  
Lawrell is dedicated to triumphes,  
and Emperours beare therof on their  
heades, principally because it kepeth  
the persones from thunder.

### The .xvi. booke treateth of wyld trées.

**T**he Acornes cometh  
of the trées of dyuers sortes,  
for some there are better than  
others, and in time of famine  
the good Acornes dyed may be grinded  
to make breade. Acornes be most swa-  
test when that they are newe, and ro-  
sted in the imbers. The Oke is beste  
for to builde withall eyther houses or  
shippes,

### A Summarie of the

Shippes because it will longest laste. If an Oke tree be smitten with the thunder, it beareth fewe Acornes or none, and is so bitter, that no beaste wil eate therof but Hogges, and when they are very hungry. The Beache tree, beareth a kinde of masse the whiche reioyceth the Hogges being fedde with them, their flesh is sone sodden, and verie profitable for the stomacke. Taxus is a tree lyke vnto a Wyne tree. In Arcadia it is so venomous that no beast dare sleepe vnder the shadow of it, nor eate therof. The Cuppes that are made of this woodde to putte Wyne in, are venomous. It is sayde that the ventine of this woodde ceaseth, when there is nayled therein a nayle of brasse. As for the tree the leaues thereof is mortiferous to Mares, but it hurteth not the beastes that shadowe vnder it, to drinke the lyquor of it, is good against the byting of Serpents, for neuer serpent

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

pent resteth vnder the shadow therof, and he that wyl compass a Serpent about a fire with h leaues of this tree, the Serpent will rather take the fire than escape through those leaues. The Tilia of some called the Teybe, hath Male and Female, for the Female alone beareth floures and sacle. The iuyce of the barke & leaues is swete, but no beast will eate of the fruite, betwene the barke and the woodde there are many little thynne pelles or skins with the which are made Ropes. The Appple if it were so great and so high as the Cedar, should be preferred because of his properness. Why this tree is made Tables being of a blackish colour. The Bore tree spreadeth very large and thicke, and is very proper because of his shadow. There are certaine wyld trees, that neuer lose their leafe, as the Cedar, the Juniper, the Holly tree, and others. The Juniper for his leafe hath a sharpe pynke

A Summarie of the  
oz thorne. There are certayne places  
in Egypt whereas some trees wyll not  
grow. Other trees there are that leaue  
their leaues soner than the reste, and  
the difference thereof cometh, for  
that their fruite is soner ripe than o-  
thers: but Almonds trees, the Olive,  
and others, haue their fruite wth the  
first, and cast their leaues with the  
laste. The Mulberry tree bringeth  
hit fruite late, and falleth hit leaues  
wth the first. The trees after the ma-  
ner of beastes doe conceiue in Janu-  
ary with the winde, some soner than  
others, and after a straight wynde,  
beginneth the floures to appeare, and  
nourishe the fruite. Cypruses in some  
places beareth twice a yere. The  
rootes are dyuers according to the dy-  
uersitie of trees. Esculus as wytteth  
Virgill is a tree, that hath such profun-  
ditie or dāpenesse in the earth, as it  
hath aboue the ground in height. The  
Cyper tree is slowe in growing with-  
ent

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
out fruit, hauing bitter leaues, bitlene  
smell, and naughtie shadow. The trees  
haue moisture which is their bloude,  
with the which they liue as well as  
beastes. They haue skin, fleshe, liuor,  
sinewes, vaines, bones, & many. There  
are trees of a marvellous height, and  
greatnesse. A tree lyke to a Pine cal-  
led Larix was six score fote long, and  
so thicke that foure men coulde scant  
fildome it. In Germany they cut such  
great trees for to swimme on the Ry-  
uers, and such there are as wil tolde  
thirtie men. Commonly wood wil float  
aboue the water, but some there are  
so waighy that they wil sinke. Diuers  
woods there are that wyll neuer rotte,  
as Cedar, Wore, Fenupet, and others.  
Cyper, Wore, and Cedar, of their owne  
nature doe neuer cracke nor crayse,  
nor are eaten of wormes. There were  
brought to Rome Cypruses that were  
400. yeres olde, which seemed as if  
they were new. Wormes hurte many  
woods.



A Summarie of the  
woods, but neuer Cipers, bycause of  
his bitternelle, neither For bycause of  
his strength. Alexander the great his  
souldiers found in an Iland of the red  
sea, ships that had bene made two hun-  
dred yeres before, of a certaine kinde  
of wood, not bled on the water. The  
Olive trees last two yeres, and Cines  
foure hundred yeres.

It shall suffice at this presente with  
the one halfe of Plinies booke, the other  
halfe is of husbandry, with the nature  
of Clynies, that vnto vs is well knowen  
by experience, as wel by the diuersitie  
and situation of places, as of the pro-  
pertie of euery hearbe seruing for me-  
dicine, the which I leaue out for pro-  
lixitie & obscuritie of the same. Also it  
serueth more for the science of medi-  
cines, than to vs. Making vpon this  
an ende, with prayse to God the father  
that hath vs in his tuition.

FINIS.